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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 122 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 23. 1914. ONE ANNA

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

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BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 13 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
3rd May.	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	....	....
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	*India ..	8900	....	....
20th ,,	China ..	9000	Maloja	12500
27th ,,	*Arabia ..	8000	....	....
4th July.	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
11th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	....
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
25th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	....
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	....
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000

* These vessels will call at Brindisi.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4965	9th May	24th May
Inaba Maru	Shimobe	6139	26th ,,	5th June
Jinsen Maru	Sano	3785	26th ,,	6th ,,
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	5th June	16th ,,
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	15th ,,	26th ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	28th ,,	10th July

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
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York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.

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AND LIFT INSURANCES.

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INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14 Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—J. M. ROSE.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
Adalia .....B	3475¶	10th May..	....
City of Lahore ....A & C	6875	....	29th April.
City of Birmingham A &	7475‡	27th May..	25th May.
City of Calcutta.. A & C	7630‡	....	10th June.
City of Benares ....A & C	6984	....	20th June.
City of Manchester..A&C	5551	24th June..	....
City of York .....A & C	7811‡	....	24th June.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

† "City of Lahore" calls at Marseilles and Plymouth.

‡These steamers call at Port Sudan.

§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.

¶ Destination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseille or Naples about.	Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July.	10th July..	24th July.
*City of Calcutta ..	7630	.. Aug..	9th Aug..	23rd Aug.
*City of York..	7811	14th Aug..	22nd Aug..	5th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug..	....	14th Sept.
†City of Marseilles ..	8800	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.‡
*City of Glasgow ..	6529	28th Sept..	6th Oct.	21st Oct.
†City of Paris.	9232	5th Oc ..	17th Oct..	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	12nd Oct..	30th Oct ..	14th Nov.
*City of Sparta	8415	30th Oct..	....	21st Nov‡
†City of Calcutta ..	7630	7th Nov.	14th Nov..	28th Nov.
†Trafford Hall	5521	17th Nov..	25th Nov..	11th Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th Dec..	....	28th Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles. ‡Calling Karachi direct.

¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TLEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
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KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

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Antung Hsien	Linoyang	Osaka
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Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Pengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York. (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tokyo
Los Angeles		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest not less than Rs. 5.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
KASARA, 1195, Thur. 28th May, a.m. Direct
DWARKA, 1695, Fri. 29th May *6 a.m. Direct
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "KASARA," 1195 tons, on Thursday, the 28th May calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARJORA" 3,164 tons, on Thursday, the 28th May calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Duhai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
†PENTAKOTA	3418	...Thursday 28th May
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 11th June.
†PURNEA	3306	,, 25th ,,
*PUNDUA	3305	,, 9th July

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nichol Road, near Bellard Pier.
Bombay.

23rd May, 1914.

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LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

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Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
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The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 93.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA ..	6368	Capt. P. McLean	23rd May 1914
Massilia	6091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt. J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S. Osborne R. N. R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	24th. Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt J. L. Henderson	28rd. Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell.	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

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Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

FUND EXCEED £19,618,135
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,55

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary

Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents

Hummum St., Fort.

BOMBAY.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS. AND GREASES.
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If you are contemplating the purchase of a camera with a good lens, let the camera be one that is built for the lens by the makers of the lens.

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Over seventy per cent. of the press photographer of the world use **GOERZ** cameras, men whose living depends upon securing successful photographs. It is essential that the cameras they use be light, unobtrusive, simple and of universal adaptability.

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May we have the pleasure of showing you the latest models of **GOERZ TENAX CAMERAS.**

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MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
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Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

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Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

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INSURANCE CO., LD.

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Some special features are:

No Limit to Number of Claims in year.

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BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
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Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the inreased cost of haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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THE MANAGER.

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Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

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ANY EUROPEAN LANGUAGE will be taught by an accomplished and highly trained young man within a limited time at moderate terms. Apply sharp to Box No. 602, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2654

SUCH PERSONS as require PRIVATE TUITION in English, General knowledge etc., will find a suitable teacher in a graduate of the Madras University. For particulars apply to "P. R." care of "Bombay Chronicle." 2696

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YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

ENGLISH and AMERICAN DENTISTRY (at popular prices). Artificial Teeth fitted (latest methods). Permanent fittings and gots crowns. Absolutely Painless Extractions. From 1 to 20 Teeth may be extracted at a sitting without the slightest feeling or pain.

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(Opposite Clock Tower.)

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BOMBAY MANGOES from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 dozen.
25 Australian Apples choice Rs. 3.
25 Sweet Delicious Oranges Rs. 2.
50 Choice Breakfast Plantains Re. 1.
25 Large Bombay Red Bananas, Rs. 2.
Carriage Paid on mentioning "Chronicle."
(Send for "Fruit and Store Price List")
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WANTED—GUARDIANS to apply for prospectus of National Medical College of India. Teaches L. M. S. and M. B. subjects. Annual Scholarships offered by Dr. S. K. MULLICK, M. S., M. D., Rs. 50 and 40 (Matriculates 30 and Rs. 25 non-Matriculates). Apply to The DENA. 301, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

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B. LAWRENCE,
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1. A Graduate B. Sc., as Second Master on Rs. 55 rising by annual increments of Rs. 2 to Rs. 65.
2. An F.A., as 4th Master on Rs. 30-2-40 as above.
3. Two Matric. as 6th and 7th Masters on Rs. 20—1—25 each, as above.

A good knowledge of Urdu essential in all the above.

Also 3 teachers for new Primary School on Rs. 20, 15 and 12, respectively. Apply enclosing certified copies of testimonials to the CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE, Nowgong C.I. (Bundelkhand). 2080

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E5.
11, Hammam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED at once KANSAMAH. Apply SERGEANTS' Mess 1, Sherwood Foresters, Colaba. 2673

WANTED a thoroughly experienced and capable hand to manage a printing press, apply personally to MANEKLAL MAGANLAL & Co., 20, Churchgate Street. 2678

WANTED CUSTOMERS for ALPHONSOS Rs. 3-0; Rs. 4-0; Rs. 6-0 per doz. PAIRIES Rs. 1-8; Rs. 2-0; Rs. 3-0 per doz. DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302 a

WANTED a GRADUATE TEACHER for a local H. S. One with Teacher's Certificate—or Diploma preferred. Apply stating qualifications and terms to Box No. 605, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2668

WANTED:—Marathi knowing experienced TEACHERS (Graduates Matriculates etc.) for a Local High School. Apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 608, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2683

WANTED a LADY DOCTOR, Graduate perferred, for service in the Chhota Udepur State, Rewa Kantha Agency. Apply stating terms and qualifications to
DEWAN,
2084 Chhota Udepur State.

WANTED at once, a European Trained, SURGICAL SISTER for the Civil Hospital, Surat, Bombay Presidency. Apply with copies of Testimonials to
THE MATRON,
2035 Civil Hospital, Surat.

WANTED by an Experienced Carder and Spinner at present employed at Home as Carder and Spinner (Teacher of Cotton Classes) Teetotaler; will pay his own passage, can be in India at 15 days' notice. (Apply Stating Terms.) to 3333 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2690

GENTLEMAN, young Indian, trained as Bleacher, Dyer and Calico Printer wishes to correspond with those interested in Mill Industry with a view to their paying for his trip to and stay in England for perfecting in the above and allied arts. Apply to Box No. 607, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 2681

WANTED.—There are good openings always for really hard working young men desirous of entering upon business career, to work as Salesmen and Collectors on salary and Commission. Conscientious workers will be able to earn and to realise a safe position and a good income. Apply SINGER AND CO. 2680

A TEMPORARY DRAFTSMAN is required for the Office of Garrison Engineer, Kirkee, who must be able to prepare working drawings from sketches. Pay Rs. 40 p.m.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to Asst. Commanding Royal Engineer, Military Works, Poona.
J. L. MEYER, Major, R.E.,
Asst. Comdg. Royal Engineer, Poona. 2086

BURMA RAILWAY—Locomotive and Carriage Department.—LOCOMOTIVE INSPECTOR wanted.—Must be an experienced locomotive engineman of good education, tactful and strictly sober. Duties are chiefly travelling with and instructing drivers in handling a locomotive economically. Pay Rs 300-10-350, with free quarters and travelling allowance. Apply, stating age and enclosing copies of testimonials, to LOCO. and CARR. SUPERINTENDENT, Burma Railways, Insein, Burma. 2076

ASSISTANT MECHANICAL ENGINEER WANTED.—Applications are invited for the post of ASSISTANT MECHANICAL ENGINEER at the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum. Some practical knowledge of Oil Engines and Electrical Plant essential. Pay Rs. 25 per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials to:—
THE DIRECTOR,
Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.
Dated 19th May, 1914. 2081

WANTED immediately for the Ishwari Memorial Hospital, Benares, a Staff-Nurse, must be fully qualified in sick nursing and midwifery. Pay Rs. 75 with Rs. 20, messing, allowance, free quarters, Dhobi and Punkah Coolies. Applications to be sent to—
Miss H. MACLAREN, M.B. (Edin.),
Medical Officer-in-charge.
Ishwawri Memorial Hospital:
Benares City, 15th May 1914. 2077

WANTED a HEALTH OFFICER for the Municipal Committee of Lahore, Punjab, India.

All applicants must be registered practitioners and possess a diploma of public health.

Previous practical experience in a similar appointment is essential and preference will be given to those who have had Indian experience.

Salary Rs. 750 per month (£660 a year). The post is a permanent one and a stipulation for three months' notice of termination on either side will be included in the agreement.

The Health Officer may subscribe to the Municipal Provident Fund. Subscription being from 6¼ to 12½ per cent. of salary, the Municipal Committee contributing a sum equal to that paid by the contributor.

The Health Officer will be subject to the leave and travelling allowance rules relating to Government servants laid down in the Civil Service Regulations. He will be a whole time officer and will not be allowed to take private practice.

Applications will be received up to the 15th July, 1914.

Applicants should state age, nationality, qualifications, experience, etc., and address their application to:—
F. W. KENNAWAY, Esq., I.C.S.,
Deputy Commissioner and President.
Municipal Committee, Lahore, India.
2092 2592

WANTED.

WANTED a qualified HEAD DRAFTSMAN for the Office of the Superintending Engineer and Secretary, P. W. D., Rajputana, on a salary of Rs. 90—6—120. Must be well up at computing and designing. A man with a School of Arts training preferred. Twelve months' probation. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SECRETARY, P. W. D., Rajputana, Mount Abu. 2088

WANTED an ELECTRICIAN for the South Indian Railway at Trichinopoly Junction to take personal charge of some 18 K.W. D.C. units, with Steam and petrol plant also Electric Lighting and Fan Installations. Salary Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100. Apply ELECTRICAL AND SIGNAL ENGINEER, S. I. Ry., Trichinopoly, before May 31st. 2089

WANTED ASSISTANT MASTERS at the Daly College, Indore, salaries Rs. 100—10—150 and Rs. 80—10—120.

Preference will be given to trained Teachers with a good knowledge of Hindi who are athletes. Candidates already in employment should apply through their superior officers.

For further particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL, Daly College, Indore, C.I. 2091

WANTED a good MECHANIC to drive and work the Municipal Motor Fire Engine. Pay Rs. 60 per month with free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials age, etc., to Undersigned on or before 1st June, 1914.

J. CICIL L. VERLEY, A.M.Inst. C.E.,
Acting Chief Engineer,
Karachi Municipality.
Municipal Office, Karachi, 16th May, 1914. 2090

CLERK AND LABORATORY ASSISTANT WANTED.—One clerkship on Rs 20 per month and one Laboratory Assistantship on Rs. 20 per month vacant in the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum. Applicants must have passed the School Final Examination or other qualifications as per Government Notification, Educational Department, No. 1914, dated 12th November, 1907, published in "Government Gazette," Part 1 of 1907 at page 1894.

A knowledge of Urdu or Sindi necessary for the clerkship. Applications stating age and experience to be sent in before 6th June, 1914, to:—
THE DIRECTOR,
Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.
Belgaum, 20th May, 1914. 2087

TO BE LET.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for doctors, The place of a well established dispensary in "TOTTIE TERRACE," Lamington Road, TO LET from 1st June, Apply to Indian Foreign Agency. 2671

WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

TO BE LET, small FURNISHED SUITE, facing West, entirely separate, suitable for two Bachelors or Married Couple, Board optional. Tiled floors and up-to-date sanitary arrangements. E. L. and F., private entrance, near Wodehouse Road. Apply to Box. No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

TO LET—FOUR FLATS, Slater Road. Grant Road Station, lately vacated by Victoria Memorial School. Suitable for large Establishments, Hospitals, Boarding House, Charitable Institutions, Printing Press, Factory, Rent Rs. 125, Rs. 90, Rs. 75, Rs. 60, each. Brokers need not apply. Write to Box No. 443, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2449

TO BE LET for the Poona Season or by the year. Suitable for a Rajah or Nobleman. The well-known large, upper-storied, stylish bungalow, "Jeejeebhoy Castle" at Poona. (Furnished) most central situation. (Near Post and Telegraph Offices). Large compound and garden, also stabling and Coach houses.

Apply to SECRETARY, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 2605

TO BE LET or FOR SALE—A commodious upper-storied Bungalow in Santa Cruz having a large compound, beautiful garden, two wells, fountain, detached kitchens, outhouses, stables, etc., suitable for residence of large families or for independent accommodation of four separate families with independent passages for each, or for Sanatorium Chummery, Hospital or School. For particulars Apply to
BOMBAY STATIONERY MART,
2700 Victoria Building, Fort.

BUNGALOWS, TTAGES, and HOUSES TO BE LET IN POONA.
No. 15 Elphinstone Road.
No. 3 Parbatti Villas.
No. 12 S. P. Lines Cottage.
No. 152 Valentine Lodge.
No. 6 Prince of Wales Road.
No. 1994 Convent Street.
No. Stanton Road.
Doubled storied Bungalows on Arsenal Road.
No. 130 Bund Cottage.
No. 1 Parbatti Villas.
No. 15 S. P. Lines.
Bounty Hall, Civil Lines.
BUNGALOWS and PLOTS FOR SALE in healthy localities. Apply:—
J. D. COOPER,
House Agent,
Poona.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE PLOTS OF LAND at Deolali, near Nasik station. Apply Manager Omiar Foundry, Byculla Bridge, Port Mazagon, Bombay. 2521

FOR SALE LIGHT CAR two-seated £100 no offers. GENERAL ENGINEERING Co., 65, Apollo Street. 2689

FOR SALE MOTOR CYCLE, best make, in excellent condition just as New. Apply to Box No, 610, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2686

FOR CHEAP, EFFICIENT AND PROMPT MOTOR CAR REPAIRS. Please see OMIAR MOTOR WORKS, near Byculla Bridge. 2525

FOR SALE—Mahableshwar, TWO FULLY FURNISHED BUNGALOWS on twenty-two acres of freehold land, bungalows always let. Price Rs. 40,000. Apply "X. Y. Z." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2493

BELSIZE CAR 16 H. P. 4 Cylinder in perfect running order and condition. Complete with hood, wind screen, lamps Taximeter all ready for the road. Bargain. Apply at once to the CITY GARAGE, Ramport Row, Fort. 2692

FOR SALE.—A complete quite new ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFT of first class maker, weighing 4 Cwt., including Cage, Motor, Controller Etc., Etc., Reason for sale is death of owner, apply to Box No. 498, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2629

FOR SALE:—Very Valuable LANDED PROPERTY in a fashionable locality of Bombay yielding monthly rent Rs. 700. Price Rs. 1,20,000. Apply to THE PREMIER AGENCY, "Pheroze Building," Apollo Bunder, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 2426. 2698

FOR SALE or TO LET AT ANDHERI.—Upper storied newly done up Bungalow at Marzabanabad (five minutes walk from Station) Six rooms, detached kitchen., Servants' quarters. Fresh water well &c. N. P. BHARUCHA, Alice Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2559

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running. economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
85, Medows Street,
2512 Bombay.

FOR SALE. GLASS and CHINAWARE, MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, OILMANSTORE and PATENT MEDICINES, AGENCY FOR TALKING MACHINES (Odeon) and General Order Supply Business in a large and important healthy head quarters junction station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Very profitable and long established. The entire STOCK-IN-TRADE and GOODWILL. Rs. 7,000/- only or nearest offer. A grand opportunity to secure a going concern. For particulars apply to Box No. 609, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2687

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MRS. M. DANIELS has severed all connection with Dr. C. B. Marrett re Soldiers' Home. She has opened a New Home at "No. 102, Middle Colaba," providing good accommodation for Military, Naval, and Civilians. Electric Lights and Fans. 2684

NOTICE.

NOTICE is herewith given that the following share certificates of Central India S. W. & Manfg., Co., Ltd, have been LOST or STOLEN:

One share certificate No. 2520 of Rs. 500
Three Nos. 982, 9138, and 9140
of Rs. 250 each.

Any transaction in respect to them will be held null and void. A prize of Rs. 50 will be given to any person restoring them to the undersigned.

BAI HEERABAI MANEKJEE
DARUKHANAWALA,
2695 near Motishaw's Temple, Mazagon.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SAIDAMABAI widow of SAYANA ABU of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a widow residing at Jacob Circle, in the City of Bombay .....Deceased.

LINGOOBAI wife of DHARMAJI Malu of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Jacob Circle, in the City of Bombay, daughter of the said deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fifteenth day of May in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 15th day of May, 1914.

Messrs. SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
2697

NOTICES

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING PRESSING CO., LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 30th May, 1941, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

To accept the resignation of Messrs. Khimjee Assur & Co., of their office as Agents of the Company and to consider the appointment of Messrs. Tricumdas Cullianjee & Co. in their stead on the same terms as to commission etc., and with the same powers and authorities as are contained in Clause 99 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

Should the above resolution be passed by the Shareholders at the meeting the same will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By order of the Board,
KHIMJEE ASSUR & Co.,
Agents,
The Akote Cotton G. & P. Co., Ld.
Bombay, 21st May, 1914. 2675

WANTED TEMPORARY ENGINEERS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of TEMPORARY ENGINEERS for the investigation and execution of Forest tramway lines, construction of Forest roads, improvements to water ways for the conveyance of Forest produce, etc. The work may also consist, should the necessity arise, of ordinary duty in the Public Works Department. The pay will be according to qualifications and will be limited to a maximum of Rs. 800 per mensem, exclusive of travelling allowance, the latter as also leave rules being in accordance with the rules laid down in the Civil Service Regulations for Temporary Employees.

The work for which Engineers are required is likely to last several years, and though it may lie in any part of the Madras Presidency it is likely that, to begin with, it will be chiefly on the western side of the Presidency.

Only candidates with good physique and who are especially qualified for the sort of work required of them need apply.

Applications should be accompanied by the following particulars, together with copies of testimonials.

(1) Date of birth.
(2) Places of Education.
(3) Examinations passed, or degrees obtained.
(4) Least salary that would be accepted.
(5) Present and past employment, with particulars of salaries drawn, period of each, and reason for termination of service.
(6) Knowledge of oriental languages.
(7) Name of any person or persons to whom reference may be made, if necessary for further particulars.

Applications should reach the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Stonehouse Hill, Ootacamund, Nilgiris, on or before 15th June, 1914.

S. B. MURRAY,
2603 Ag. Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

SHETH MOOLJI JETHA'S CLOTH MARKET HALL.

NOTICE TO SHIP OWNERS AND AGENTS.
WANTED TENDERS FOR PIECE GOODS FREIGHT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is prepared to receive tenders of the rates of Freight at which Owners of the steamers are prepared to contract for the shipment of piece goods from Manchester, Liverpool, Birkenhead and Glasgow, via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following terms:—

1. The ship owners shall undertake to despatch not less than four and not more than seven steamers every month for the purposes of the members of the Association from the 1st day of January, 1916, till a year at least, or five years at the most, with intervals of sailing of not less than three and not more than seven days between the sailing of each steamer, such steamers must be classed 100 a 1 in Lloyd's shipping Registered R. B. S. in the Register of the British Corporation having a Registered measurement of not less than 1,200 Tons; steamers to sail from Glasgow via Suez Canal for Bombay calling at Manchester, Liverpool or Birkenhead and to receive at either of the said Ports, such packages of piece goods belonging to the members of the Association as may be ready for shipment at above Ports two days before time of sailing, each steamer running as aforesaid, to accept at each trip not less than 10,000 packages, if so many be ready for shipment at each of such trip.

2. The members of the Association severally are to undertake to ship by the steamers so to be despatched all piece goods which they may import from Great Britain into Bombay, but will not guarantee any particular amount of Packages.

Copies of contract containing terms similar to these, and which is at present existing between the Conference of Steamship Owners and the Association, can be had from the undersigned on application. The Agent in Bombay of the steamship Owners will be made parties to the contract so as to render themselves as well as their principals responsible for the due performance by the latter of its terms.

The rates to be tendered must be:

1. For Freight from Glasgow to Bombay and
2. For Freight from Manchester warehouse to Bombay, and in both cases inclusive of all charges, including free delivery in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks. Goods from other Towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to Shippers of the equivalent of the carriage from Manchester warehouse to alongside steamer.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned must reach him on or before 30th June, 1914.

NO UNDERTAKING is given that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

Tenders from Individual Lines will have preference over those of connections of Lines.

For the members of the Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association.

JAVERCHAND KALLIANJI,
2573 Hon. Joint Secretary.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,606.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piecegoods and the following:—

Furniture such as drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, dressing, writing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, glassware, crockeryware, &c.

By order of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ld.

Side-board, writing and dressing tables, tents, chest of drawers, dinner waggon, glassware, &c.

The property of a European gentleman:—
1 18 ct. gold lever watch by McCab.

By order of the office concerned:—
1 case containing 28¼ gross hair combs (celluloid).

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of Cinema de Luxe Theatres Co., Ld. (in liquidation).

1 Godrej safe, copying press, office tables, chairs, cash boxes, Oliver typewriter No. 3.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

3 rubber tyred light victorias.
2 rubber tyred light vis-a-vis.
2 rubber tyred broughams.

At 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,700 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the spot behind the Port Trust Revenue Office at Mody Bunder opposite Carnac Bunder bridge on account of the Insurance Company concerned, the undermentioned damaged cotton salved from the late fire at Wari Bunder in Messrs. Priar De Soane's godown.

About 2,700 bales early high class cotton Ellichpur, Nagpur, Jalna, Ballapur, Bengal, also extra special staple high class Bailhongal cotton.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY LARGE STOCK OF UP-TO-DATE STYLE AND DESIGN BOOTS AND SHOES OF WELL-KNOWN MAKERS FOR LADY'S, GENT'S AND CHILDREN.

Under instructions from Mr. Tehilram Girdharidas, the mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Jehangir Burjorji Sanjana traded as Messrs. J. Sanjana and Co. (since become an Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the shop at Hornby Row in Fort next to Messrs. West End Watch Co., the undermentioned goods such as gentleman's brown, black, patent leather, white kid and canvas boots and shoes of up-to-date fashion and styles and lady's boots and shoes of bars and bows and other styles of brown, black, glazed kid, Rajavarakh, champagne and other delightful varieties, also children's shoes and boots, a lot of English slippers, one lot boot polishes and cream bottles, as well the furniture, &c., of the shop consisting of sofas, show-cases, chairs, mirrors, cupboards, shelves, copying press, tables, bookstands, typewriter, gas globes, and signboards and the electric fittings of the whole shop and a large lot of crockery and other sundry articles.

The same will be sold in small lots to suit the purchasers.

Goods will be on view 2 days before sale-day.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAZAR GATE STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, Romer and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Pestonji Byramji Lala and Bai Hirabai, widow of Dinshaw Sorabji Bhaya, the present Trustees of an Indenture of Settlement, dated the 10th day of July, 1882, and made between Dinshaw Sorabji Bhaya of the one part and Cowasji Byramji and Maneckji Merwanji of the other part, and in pursuance of the power reserved to them in the said Indenture of Settlement, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of May, 1914, at 4 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon, the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house thereon standing with the appurtenances, situate within the Fort walls of Bombay on the West side of Bazaar Gate Street, within the Registration Sub-District of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fourteen square yards but by a recent admeasurement said to contain two hundred and ninety-two and a half square yards be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Quit and Ground rent under Old Nos. 402, 402 and 403 and New No. 5415 and under Old Survey No. 248 and 249 and under New Survey No. 9254 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 19 and now under No. 28 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the house formerly of Hormasji Pestonji Bottlewalla, and now of Edalji Hormasji Pestonji Bottlewalla, on or towards the South by the house formerly of Framji Pestonji Khambatta, and now of Burjorji Byramji Engineer, on or towards the East by the Bazaar Gate Street and on or towards the West by the house formerly of Nanji Sadger Bania and now of Rustomji Framji Khuras.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, Romer and Co., Attorneys for the Trustees at their Office in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1914.

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AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, Bank Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 26TH MAY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

On TUESDAY, the 26th day of May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at, No. 53, Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder, valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture comprising of sliding, dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons and dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware, rich platedware, marble top tables, tiled teapoys, drawing room upholstered suite of sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, sweet toned cottage piano, lathe machine with accessories, monument bicycle, rich engravings, table ornaments, flower vases, single and double bedsteads clothes and gown presses, bedroom, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, rocking chairs, mirror doors, single and double almirahs, rich carpets, jardiniers, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of P. H. Adams, Esquire, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BUNDLES COPPER SHEETS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Bhagwandas Gungaram and Chotalal Samaldas and on account and at the risk of Mr. D. Fraser, S. G. 154A. D. B. Lot Nos. 5/18, 39/58, 77/92 equal to 50 bundles Copper Sheets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 4 days from the Duty paid warehouse where the goods are stored.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT ANDHERI.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1147 OF 1910.

Ballaji Vinayek ..... Plaintiff.

versus

Satyabhamabai, widow and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for Messrs. Gulabchand M. Damania and Gulamhusein A. Somjee, the Receivers and Special Commissioners, appointed in the above suit pursuant to the consent decree, dated 7th day of December 1912, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SUNDAY, the 31st day of May, 1914, sell off by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned immoveable properties in two lots. The immoveable property comprised in lot No. 1 will be sold at 4-30 p.m., and that comprised in lot No. 2 at 5 p.m.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY COMPRISED IN LOT No. 1.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Andheri, Taluka Salsette, Zillah Thana, with a bungalow standing thereon, admeasuring 12¾ gunthas which is divided into three plots, the length and breadth whereof is as follows, i.e., 178 feet on the East and West, i.e., on the side of the road leading to Marol, 224 feet on the North and 67 feet on the South besides this the measurement of each plot is as follows, i.e., of the first plot 67 feet on the South and North side of the 2nd 99 feet and of the 3rd 65 feet and bounded on the East by land belonging to Zuze Todes Cross, on the West by land belonging to Sokabai, on the South by public road, leading to Marol and on the North by land belonging to Ramchandra Raghoba. The above land forms part of a larger piece of land admeasuring one acre and sixteen and one-fourth gunthas and bear Survey No. 32, pot No. 2.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Andheri, Taluka Salsette, Zillah Thana, bearing Survey No. 32 pot No. 2, admeasuring 4 gunthas and bounded on the East by land belonging to Manuel Terras Cross and Luxmon Gopal, on the West by land belonging to Sadashiv Harichand, on the South by and belonging to Vinayek Bapuji Kothare.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Andheri, Taluka Salsette, Zillah Thana, bearing Survey No. 32, pot No. 2, admeasuring 19½ gunthas and bounded on the East by land belonging to Damoder Govindji Javac and Zuze Todes Cross, on the West by the land belonging to Sokabai Krishnanath Balkrishna, on the South by land belonging to Sokabai Krishnanath Balkrishna and of Vinayek Bapuji Kothare and on the North by land belonging to Ratanji Byramji Mehta, all which three plots of land are believed to contain by estimation an area of 4,344 square yards or thereabouts more or less.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY COMPRISED IN LOT No. 11.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Andheri, Taluka Salsette, Zillah Thana, bearing Survey No. 32, pot No. 5 and 6 admeasuring 4¾ gunthas and bounded on the East by the boundary wall of the village Gandovli, on the West by land belonging to Vinayek Bapuji Kothare, on the South by land belonging to Zuze Cross and on the North by land belonging to Luxmon Seth Sonar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for the Receivers and Special Commissioners at their Office at Cama, Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 23rd May, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colour piecegoods, etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of drawing room suite, easy chairs, dining tables, book stand, writing tables, revolving chair, pianola records, iron safe, etc.

By order of the Bank and on account and risk of the concerned.

28 cases consisting of steel and leather trunks, wearing apparels, boots and shoes, white and cotton shirts, straw hats, waterproof Garments, water proof caps, ivory buttons, etc., etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.

1 grey arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS WITH FURNITURE, AT MATHERAN, KNOWN AS "KEEPSAKE" AND "BOMBAY VIEW."

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 24th May, 1914, at 4 and 5 p.m., respectively, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Trustees of the Trust Estate of the late Bai Maneckbai Furdoonji Banaji, deceased, the following valuable bungalows with outhouses:—

At 4 p.m. on the premises.

The bungalow known as "Keepsake," together with its furniture and outhouses containing about 4 acres and 10 gunthas. The bugalow is weell built and centrally situated and commands very good view of the adjoinning hills.

At 5 p.m. on the premises.

The bungalow known as "Bombay View," with outhouses and furniture, containing 4 acres and 27 gunthas. The bungalow is about 10 minutes' walk from the Railway Station, is centrally situated and has ground floor and one story. The bungalow commands an excellent view of Bombay Harbour.

N.B.—Private offers for the above bungalows will be received by the Undersigned.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cuffe Parade, Colaba, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household English furniture, by John Robert and others rich glass and crockeryware best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs large mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiters, carpets, table hanging and hall lamps, water colours, engravings, and oil painting, drawing rooms sofas and chairs, also handsome pieces of English furniture cabinets, corner whatnots, table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door cloth and gown almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, writing tables glass door book cases, cane chairs, rocking chairs, teapoys, copper and aluminium utensils, garden pots, etc., etc. The property of A. T. Stuart, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 23rd May, 1914.

D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY WITH A BUNGALOW AND A GARDEN AT BORIVLI, TALUKA SALSETTE.

By order of and under instructions from Rao Bahadur Soonderdas Narandas, Solicitor and Mr. Gopalji Valji Soonderji, the Surviving Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of Mr. Haridas Jadavji late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers, will again sell the undermentioned property which was fixed for sale on the 17th instant, by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 25th day of May, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.)

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the Bungalow, Chawl and the Premises standing thereon together with a splendid garden situate at Gorai Road, Borivli, Tapa Malod, Taluka Salsette, District Thana admeasuring 4150 Square Yards, bearing survey Nos. 103 and 104 Pots Nos. 2, 3 and 4 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Property belonging to Raghowji Anandji, on or towards the West by the property of Karsandas Chhabildas Lalubhai. on or towards the North by a Public Passage and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Raghavji Anandji.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Soonderdas & Co., Attorneys, at their Office, No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1914.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing **headache?** *That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.*

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS, MACHINERY MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

SALE OF MILL MACHINERY.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will, by order of Messrs. Greeves Cotton & Co., and on account of whom it may concern, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 30th day of May, 1914, at their Sale Rooms, 21 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the following Mill Machinery manufactured by Messrs. Howard & Bullough, Ltd.

6 Roving Frames of 182 spindles each.

7 Twist Ring Frames of 348 spindles each.

9 Weft Ring Frames 368 spindles each.

Catalogue containing specifications may be obtained from the undersigned.

Machinery will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

Above Machinery has not been unpacked and is in cases as received from England.

The small part of the goods are lying in the Godown of the Vendors at Poona Street opposite Princes Docks and the greater part on the ground of the Bombay Port Trust at Frere Road, Mody Bunder North, near the entrance to the Ferry steamers.

The cases can be inspected at any time on or before the day of sale at the above premises.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can only be seen at the office of the Auctioneers.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1914.

MEHTA & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY AT LOWER MAHIM.

Under instructions from the assignee of mortgage Mr. Kevalbhai Jethabhai and on account and the risk of the Mortgagors Bai Savitribai and others, and under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 11th November, 1893, made between Savitribai and others of the one part and Narotamdas Kandas of the other, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 10th June, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction the following valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 466 (four hundred and sixty-six) square yards or thereabouts together with the tenement or dwelling house with trees and plants standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 3200 and street No. 664 all which premises are situated at Lower Mahim Bombay Portuguese Church road in the Oart called Bogat and are bounded on the East by the property belonging to Mr. Murzello, on the West by the Portuguese Church Road, on the South by the property of Salishon Dalmeth and on the North by the property belonging to Mr. Murzello.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1914.

HARDINGE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
MAHAMEDI MAHEL.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL SATSUMA-WARE SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION, JAPANESEWARE ENGLISH LEATHER HAND AND GLADSTONE BAGS, CABIN TRUNKS, PICTURES IN FRAME, GLASSWARE, CROCKERYWARE, A LARGE LOT OF TOYS, ALSO A LOT OF REMNANTS SUITABLE FOR SUITINGS, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. HARDINGE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at 'Mahamedi Mahal,' Kalbadevi, opposite Dhobi Talao, the property of a dealer closing his business, the following:—

A lot of real Satsuma jars, flower vases, bowls, encense burners, &c. Japanese flower vases, large jars, tea-sets, Chinese figures, large pedestals with flower pots, table ornaments; English leather hand and gladstone bags; English cabin trunks; a lot of pictures in frame; a lot of glass and crockeryware; a large lot of toys and also a lot of remnants of cashmere, flannel, coating, serges, &c., suitable for suitings, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

N.B.—The above goods will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

HARDINGE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Bombay, 23, May 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY

PALACE OF VARIETIES
in association with
BANDMANN-RICKARDS
VARIETY CIRCUIT.
COMMENCING
Friday 29th May
6-30 Twice Nightly 10 p. m.
Sunday first Show Commences 7p.m.
GIGANTIC OPENING PROGRANME.
Direct from Europe and first appearance in Bombay
THE GRAUS BROS.
"LES, ROIS BELA, PERCHE."
Balancing extraordinary.
MARIE QUINTRELL
ANOTHER PATTI
SELMA BRAATZ
The World's Greatest Lady Juggler
Assisted by Madam
AND OUR EXCLUSIVE PICTURES
PRICES OF ADMISSION
1st Show.—6-30 Rs. 2, 1, As. 8, 4. Boxes Rs. 10. 2nd.—Show Stalls Rs. 3, 2, Circle Rs. 2, 1, Boxes Rs. 15.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

NOTICE.

Every Saturday until further notice there will be no 10 o'clock Show but instead there will be a Matinee at 4-30 and the usual show at 6-30.

A CHARITY CONCERT

BY
The Baroness Grodecka
will be given
in aid of the stranded Variety Artistes
AT THE
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL
On SATURDAY next May 23rd, at 8-30 p.m.

PROGRAMME.

Piano.....Polish Hymn.....C. Burow.
Song .....Alone for Ever.....Kotarbinski.
Song .....Spring Night.....Kotarbinski.
Song .....Lark Song.....Z. Noskowski.
Song .....Speak into Me.....N. Ruthowaki.

Russian Folk Songs.

Where Thou Art .....G. Szreder.
Sweet Love is Gone .....A. Lenina.
Troika ..... P. Bulchowa.
Night Breeze in the Woods.....C. Gerdal.

Interval Part II.

Tango.....Dance Baroness Grodecka.

Polish folk songs and dance in Polish Peasant Dress.

Tickets Rs. 5 to be obtained at the Taj Mahal or at Messrs. Rose & Co., Fort.

TO YOU

From May 20th to June 3rd
are the very last days that
ALASTOR
may be consulted in his unique studies of character and astrological readings at the
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL ROOM 338.
Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
All readings strictly confidential.
Terms to suit all classes.

IMPORTANT TO SPORTSMEN.

Italian Fencing.

Foil and sword fencing taught by an expert Italian instructor.
THE BEST EXERCISE, ALSO FOR LADIES.
TERMS MODERATE. APPLY:
M. CAVELETTI,
57, Watson annexe,
APOLLO BUNDER.

LA SCALA (Ltd.)

6-30 PALACE OF VARIETIES 10.
In conjunction with
BANDMANN-RICKARD'S CIRCUIT.
OUR NEW PROGRAMME.
TERRIFIC ENTHUSIASM
UNANIMOUS VERDICT.
"A Ripping Show—A Top-Hole Bill"

SELMA BRAATZ GREATEST LADY
SELMA BRAATZ JUGGLER
SELMA BRAATZ IN
SELMA BRAATZ THE WORLD

The wonder of wonders
MISS SELMA BRAATZ
ASSISTED BY
MADAME CLARA BRAATZ

FERRY CORWEY THE
FERRY CORWEY SCREAMINGLY
FERRY CORWEY FUNNY
FERRY CORWEY MUSICAL
FERRY CORWEY CLOWN.

FERRY CORWEY
If you've not seen him, don't miss him, If you've seen him, seen him agin.

The World's Greatest HARP AND BANJO Combination — THE STAVORDALES

SONGS WITHOUT SINGERS
Voices on Strings
Then we have an
ALL "STAR" BILL
OF EXCLUSIVE PICTURES

Popular Prices.—PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

THE EXCELSIOR.

General Manager—Mr. JAMES McGRATH.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
SEVEN FIRST CLASS ARTISTES.
DAN CLIFFORD
The Star Comedian—late of the Bandmann Opera Co. and just out from Home. The latest songs and the latest jokes.
THE LYRICAL FOUR
Four talented musicians in numbers new and music merry.
MISS JESSIE WILTON
Have you seen her as a Middy? Her most successful character song.
Miss PATTIE O'HANLON
Extended engagement by special arrangement. Your last chance of seeing this delightful young Irish singer.
"WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY"
Four parts this week—Mary on the Stage; Mary as amateur detective; Mary as a diplomat—Mary is feeling her way new in the big world.
PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co's.

WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

ENTRIES for the Harwood Association Football League will CLOSE on SATURDAY, May 30th.

Full particulars may be had on application to the Joint Hony. Secretaries,

R. W. SMART,
H. ELLIOTT,
Marsland Price & Co. Ltd.,
2665 Nesbit Road, Masagon.

VICTORY

A stirring Naval Battle Drama
To-Night! AT THE To-Night!
AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Produced with the co-operation of
THE UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET, AERIAL CORPS AND MARINES.
Five Thrilling Reels. 7,000 Feet Long
A THOUSAND THRILLS MADE POSSIBLE WHICH A MILLION RUPEES COULD NOT PURCHASE.
THERE'S A FIFTY-MILE Hydroplane flight over land and sea.
THERE'S A GREAT BATTLE between a warshi and a fort, in which the fort is completely destroyed by a bomb.
THERE'S A GREAT NAVAL BATTLE in which an American warship assisted by an aeroplane, sinks 3 gun boats.
THERE'S A STRONG DRAMATIC STORY running all through.
IT'S A STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION! COME & SEE IT FOR YOURSELVES!
BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY.
Charni Road. Time and Prices as Usual. Telephone No. 1271.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

Telephone (CHARNI ROAD) No. 2020.
The only Cinema which is situated in the MOST CENTRAL POSITION, and where VERY EXPENSIVE, UP-TO-DATE and BIG FEATURE EXCLUSIVES are SHOWN.
THE OPPORTUNITY NO ONE WILL LET PASS,
FOR THE WEEK COMNCG. SAT. 23 RD.
To-Night
THE EDISON Co's REMARKABLE FILM SERIES IN
12,000 FEET and 12 PARTS
The largest film ever Produced.
WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY
The Film that has become the TALK OF THE TOWN. It will be shown in two Sections of
6000 feet and 6 parts each.
ONE SECTION WILL RUN FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
PATHE'S GAZETTE ETC. ALSO INCLUDED.
3 THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8-30; 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12.
PRIZE MATINEES.
Saturday and Sunday 5 to 6-30 p. m.
Admission: Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4.
WAIT FOR NEXT WEEK'S ATTRACTION.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of 'Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

THE GRANDEST FASHIONABLE FILM EVER SEEN
QUEEN'S JEWELS
4400 feet long
At the
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
THE MOST THUNDERING PLOT.
MYSTERIOUS AND HEART RENDING
Sat. and Sund. Prize Show 5-15 to 6-45 and every night 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
Sandhurst Road.
Telephone No. 1268.

MAHATKALA SANGRAHA
IN MARATHI.
This book contains over 400 RECIPES for manufacturing Perfumery, Medicines, Inks, colours, etc. etc. that can be easily prepared by anyone at home.
Such a complete list will no doubt be welcomed by the Marathi-speaking public everywhere. This is a grand opportunity for any man or woman to prepare a few recipes in spare moments and earn a decent income. Send for a copy to-day
Price, As. 12 each.
Can be had of
M. V. LAD, BOMBAY No. 4.
Or, The
BOMBAY ADVERTISING AGENCY
Picket Road, Bombay.
Agents for Dr. Marden's Inspirational Books.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 400,000
Reserve Fund	£ 30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed	Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes)	10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwall, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyilpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S DIVINE SERVICES.

Sunday after Ascension, 24th May.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral). Merbecke Hymns; 150,304,316,555; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon: Canticles—Chants. Hymns 144,301,150 Collections for Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m. Preacher—Rev. C. D. T. Mason.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m.; Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari. 8 a.m. Holy Communition; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collection for Churches Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church Malabar Hill. There will be no services at this Church till further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m. Matins; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant.) 9-45 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English). 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m. Matin.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearce. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort—Minister. Rev. J. Smith, 9-30 a.m., Joint Morning Service. 9-30 p.m. Evensong Service, Psalm 130; Hymns 373,159,459.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A., 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher Rev. Alex Robertson.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church. Girgaum Back Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service English).

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M.A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service. 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service. 5 p.m. Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. 5 p.m. Sunday School.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard. 9 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 5 to 6 p.m. Sunday School.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla—Pastor; Rev. John Malchi, 9 a.m., Sunday School; 3-45 p.m. Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Sunday School Teachers' Class on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie. Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m., Week days, 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30; 7; and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's) Colaba.—M.A., Oxon. Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass, and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel.—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Umarkhadi, near J. J. Hospital.—Chaplain: Rev. P. Fernandes.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

AN APPEAL TO EMPLOYERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I trust you will find it possible to publish this letter in the interests of an ever-increasing body of men, who are being painfully victimized. I allude to that large body of men, who from one cause or another, find themselves out of a billet and thus help to swell the jetsam and flotsam of Bombay's humanity. Well, some of these derelicts, occasionally succeed in picking up a billet. It is when this happens, that one sees a very ugly trait in human nature betrayed. I mean oppressive greed,—the would-be employer at once makes capital out of the unfortunate man's necessity, and by the most flattering assurances leads his dupe on to his own undoing. Soon after the employer gets the urgent piece of work, for which the man was employed, through, then he at once begins to find fault and prevaricate, succeeds in exasperating the man, then summarily dismisses him for insubordination, refusing to pay him any wages at all. Cannot anything be done to put a stop to this nefarious practice? Surely employers should be more humane in their treatment of those who try, sometimes under most painful conditions, to give satisfaction. I trust you will not only publish this letter for the benefit of the class for whom it is primarily intended, but also for that section of the labour-employing-community, who seem to have very hazy notions as to the conditions obtaining between themselves and those whom they employ.—Yours, etc.

"HARD-HIT."

"AN IRISHMAN'S HOME."

A CARSON-REDMOND COLLABORATION.

"Ireland has for many years been falling from the high ideals of patriotism to the dregs of politics." This saying by one of the characters in "An Irishman's Home," a one-act play just published, appears to express the attitude of the joint authors, who are none other than a son of Sir Edward Carson and a nephew of Mr. John Redmond!

From the point of view of the "new generation" Mr. L. G. Redmond Howard and Mr. Harry Carson analyse the Ulster situation, and their conclusions are by no means complimentary to either the Nationalist or the Orange leaders. The various types of Irishman, according to politics and religion, are cleverly presented, as is a somewhat melodramatic account of what might happen in Belfast if the smouldering passions of antagonistic factions were fanned into flame by some indiscretion.

In the early part of the play the dialogue is rather suggestive of "John Bull's Other Island," and the sudden change at the end is as though a part of a Melville melodrama had been added to a Shaw dialogue. The authors have written a Shavian preface entitled. "A Preface for Politicians," in which they state that had the Irish not lost their native sense of humour, they would recognise in one thunderous laugh that Sir Edward Carson's demonstration and Volunteers were the greatest declaration for Home Rule that had ever occurred in the controversy.

Mr. Redmond Howard gave an entertaining account to a "Daily Chronicle" representative of how he and Mr. Harry Carson came to collaborate.

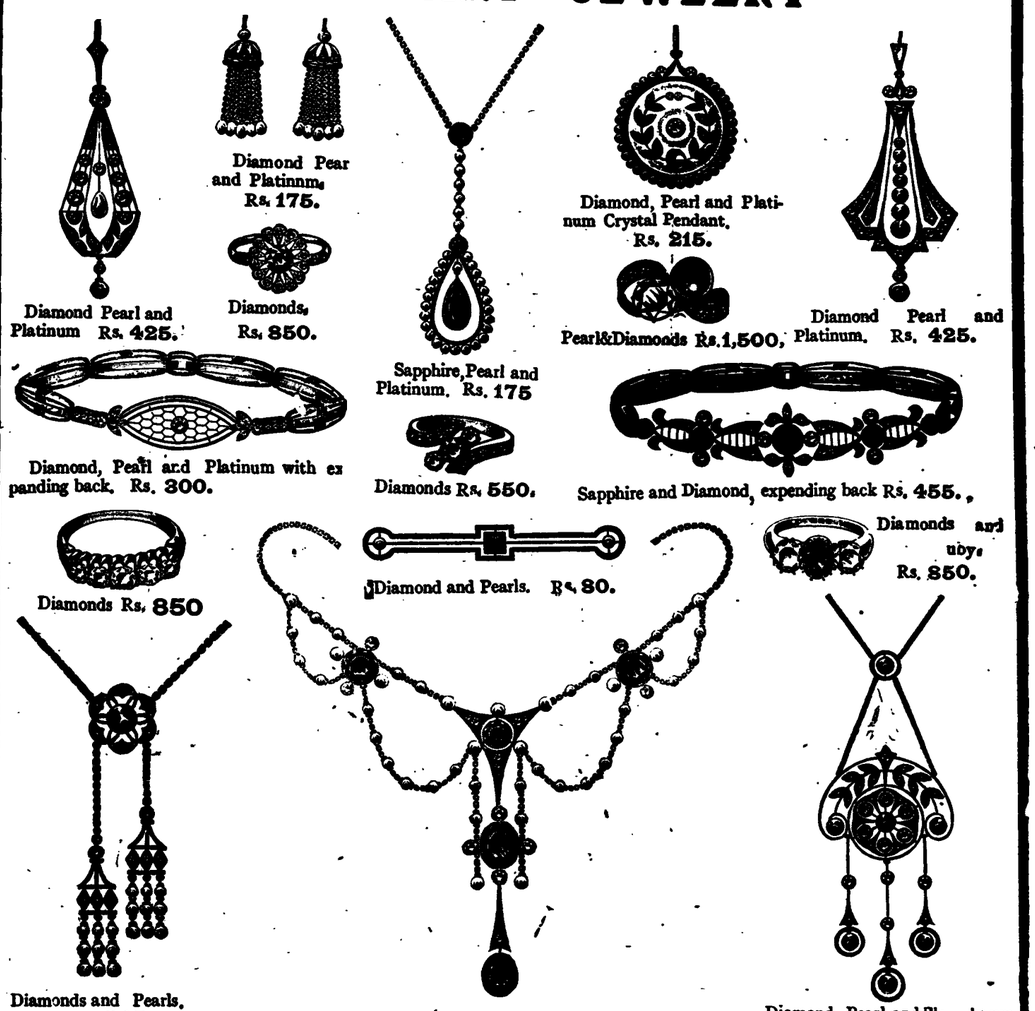
"We were both in a West End club," he said, "when certain mutual friends hatched a plot to introduce us without warning, and then bring up the subject of Old Ireland."

"'Are you a son of "the" Carson,' I asked. 'Why, yes?' he replied; 'and are you really a nephew of "the" Redmond?' After a short discussion we realised that of the two of us Harry Carson was more of a Nationalist, while I was nearer Unionism.

"Some time afterwards, while skating pleasantly together at Holland Park Rink, we heard a harmless-looking Englishman remark that if we were not inclined to shoot each other he wondered who the devil would be!

"This rather humourous point of view led to our decision to dramatise the psychology of the Ulster situation in one imaginary crisis and 'An Irishman's Home' is the result."

MODERN ART JEWELRY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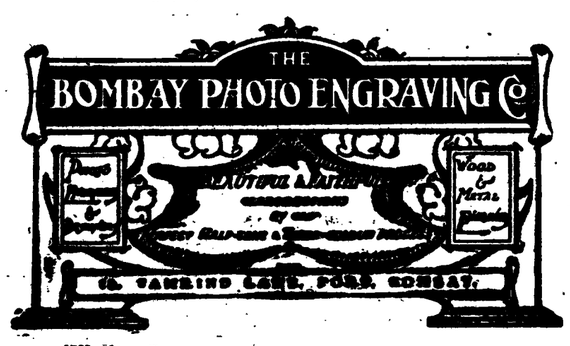

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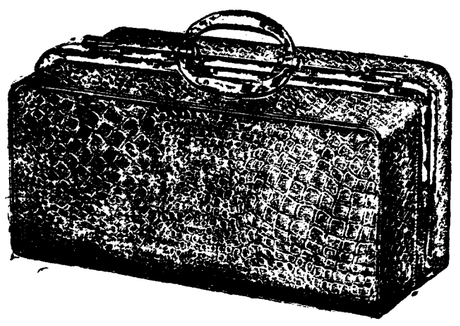

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Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, May, 21st.

The Bombay Mails of 9th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

Consols 2½ %	74⅜—⅝
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	25.19unchgd.
Rentes 3 %	86unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20.50½unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot	26 7.16—1.16
Bar Silver 2 months hence ..	26 9.16—1.16
Closing Tone of silver:—Fall caused by India selling.	
Rupee Paper 3 %	63⅜unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate ₹25.32 unchged,	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88¼unchgd.
Discount Bank of England etc.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st. ..	2 15.16unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	3¼unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	3¼
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3¼unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9
Interest day to day loans	2½plus½
„ 7 day market loan	2¾plus½

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, May 21st.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£		£
Total Bullion	..35,900,000	Inc.	100,000
Public Deposits	..19,500,000	„	900,000
Other do.	..39,500,000	„	700,000
Govt. Securities	..11,000,000	unchanged.	
Other Securities	...39,900,000	Inc.	1,400,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 21st.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	9,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	14,000
„ „ to Continent	15,000
Futures at New York July ..	12.70plus 6
Futures at New York Oct. ..	12.37plus 13
Advanced on unfavorable weather reports and on bull support and short covering.	
Spot Cotton at New York ..	13.75plus 15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	13½unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Firm.	
Futures at New Orleans July ..	13.23plus 8
Futures at New Orleans Oct. ..	12.25plus 9
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8⅞unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.88⅜plus⅛
Silver Commercial Bars	57⅞unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 21st.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		8,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
„ Imports		26,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Dull prices in buyers favor.		
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures steady		
Tone of Manchester Market Buyers only taking current requirements.		
Mid. Americans		7.59plus 5
Egyptian F.G.F.		9.25unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) .	July	12.66plus 2
	Oct.	12.28 „ 4
New York Official noon call	July	12.70 „ 6
	Oct.	12.37 „ 13
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	13.18 „ 3
	Oct.	12.30 „ 4

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
M.J.	7.22plus 5
J.J.	7.07 „ 5
J.A.	7.04 „ 4
A.S.	6.89 „ 4
S.O.	6.69 „ 4
O.N.	6.60 „ 6
N.D.	6.54 „ 6
D.J.	6.52 „ 6
J.F.	6.52 „ 6
F.M.	6.52 „ 6

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 21st.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi per 492lbs, C.I.F. May-June: London done 38⅛

F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; London sellers quiet but steady 38—⅛

South American Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. nominal May-June; done and sellers 34¾

Barletta Russo—62½lbs. no sellers

New South Wales May-June; sellers unchanged 37½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship nominal.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk value unchanged 55

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Antwerp sellers firm unchanged 50¾

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Antwerp sellers quiet but steady unchanged 51½

Linseed Calcutta firm May-June; London, done sellers 49.3plus 3d

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June; Hamburg sellers quiet but steady unchanged 45

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July; Hull done firm £6-5-0 plus 6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £63½—½

Copper Braziers unchanged £77½

Yellow Metal unchanged 6¾

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal business done 11.9plus 6d

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers May-August; firm Fair demand 12.11½plus ¾d

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec.: neglected unchgd. 12.1½

German Beet-root 88 % Buyers May; 9.8plus1½

German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.; 9.9½plus 1d

Very fair biz at higher rates.

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers May-August; firm, rather dearer 13.6¾plus ¾

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay crop finished.

Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.5¼

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.6¾

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 11.8¼

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value steady nothing doing unchanged 11.9¾

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June; Buyers quiet but steady unchanged 2.10

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 22nd May 1914.

IMPORT OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From*	*Banks.*
11 boxes gold.	7 20,000	London	Chartered.
34 „ „ and sovs.	24,69,120 } 15,000 }	„	National
1 box gold	37,500	„	Hongkong.
1 „ „	37,500	„	Russo-Asiatic

SHIPMENT OF TREASURE FOR BOMBAY.

The mail steamer which arrived to-day brings from London:—

£10,000 Bar Silver.

£260,000 Bar Gold.

The mail steamer which arrives here on the 29th May brings from London:—

£200,000 Bar Gold.

£10,000 Sovereigns.

The mail steamer which arrives here on the 5th June brings from London:—

£70,000 Bar Silver.

£200,000 Bar Gold.

£10,000 Sovereigns.

EXCHANGE.

The market is a little steadier and there is rather more enquiry for Bank remittance, while usance bills are also offering.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s d.
T. T. ready	..1 3 15-16
D D. mail	..1 3 15-1
T T. forward, Augst. ..	..1 3 31-32
BANKS BUYING—	
Private D D. ready	..1 4
Credits 3 m-s ready	..1 4 5-32
„ „ forward, June ..	1 4 5-32 to ⅛
„ „ 6 m-s ready ..	..1 4 5-16
Francs 3 m-s ready	.. 169½
Marks „ „	.. 138
60 days Hongkong	.. 142
„ „ Shanghai.	.. 190½
„ „ Japan	..150½ to ½

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings on Wednesday last for 20 lakhs allotments were made of 10.80 lakhs Bills at 1s. 3 15-16d. (minimum rate and 9.10 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 3 31-32d. (minimum rate) tenders receiving 11 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 20.20 lakhs. Amount to be allotted next week is 10 lakhs.

The mail steamer which arrived to-day brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	1,60,000
Bombay	Rs.	Nil.
Madras	Rs.	1,10,000
Total	Rs.	2,70,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 29th May brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	13,60,000
Bombay	Rs.	7,80,000
Madras	Rs.	2,80,000
Total	Rs.	14,20,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 5th June brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	6,10,000
Bombay	Rs.	1,40,000
Madras	Rs.	3,30,000
Total	Rs.	10,80,000

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1/16 down for ready at 26 7/16 and 1/16 down for delivery in two months at 26 9/16. The market opened quiet as 77-3 for all positions and has declined 3 annas during the day with only a small business doing. Closing rates are as under.

We quote —	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	0	6
Australian bar gold	24	0	0
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	77	0	0
1st Settlement	77	0	0
2nd Settlement	77	0	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 20th May 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	47	53,907
B. B. & C. I. Railway	43	52,334

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper market stood steady to-day and a few transactions were reported at Rs. 95-13, for the 29th May delivery. The rate for the next settlement kept about annas three in.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds (New Issue 1913) changed hands at Rs. 102-10.

The Cotton Mill Share market presented a week tone to-day and a drop was reported in several shares.

Davids declined to Rs. 490 and Fazulbhai to Rs. 450

Standard dropped to Rs 1,040. Colaba to Rs. 1417½ and Kohinoors to Rs. 732½.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,020.

Crescent were quoted at Rs. 106½.

Currimbhai at Rs. 208-12 and Finlay at Rs. 295.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 1,065.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares kept unchanged at Rs. 915.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 78 and Deferred declined to Rs. 141-8.

The Bank of Bombay shares improved to Rs. 1,605.

A lot of Delhi Flour Mill shares were placed at Rs. 99.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares declined to Rs. 227.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 61-8.

BANK OF BOMBAY WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The following is the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending Saturday last as compared with the previous week in lakhs and decimals.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. Inc.	Rs. Dec.
Public Deposits at Head Office	4.83	..
Public Deposits at Branches	.96	..
Other Deposits	..	17.00
Post Bills	..	..
Sundries	.80	..
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	..	4.53
Other Authorised Securities	1.85	..
Credits on Government and other Authorised Securities	..	22.90
Loans on do.	4.17	..
Bills discounted and purchased	..	1.23
Dead Stock	..	..
Stamps	..	..
Bullion	..	.40
Balances with other Banks	..	.22
Sundries	.44	..
Cash	12.60	..

COTTON.

The result of fluctuations in the Home Markets since our last weekly report is as follows:—

	Last week.	This week	Diff.
New York:—			
Spot ..	13.40	13.75	plus .35
Futures July.	12.46	12.70	„ .34
Futures Oct.	11.88	12.37	„ .49
New Orleans:—			
Spot ..	13¼	13⅝	„ ⅜
Futures July.	12.87	13.23	plus .36
Futures Oct.	11.92	12.35	„ .43
Liverpool:—			
Spot ..	7.42	7.59	„ .12
Futures J.A.	6.87	7.04	„ .17
Futures O.N.	6.38	6.60	„ .27

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay as compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Season:—

Description.	Receipts for the week	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total same time last year
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ..	3,240	454,177	265 966
Central India ..	3.566	226,789	90,751
Barsee and Nagar ..	6,536	274,179	114.661
Berar ..	5,343	491,629	417,205
Central Provinces ..	2,408	287,125	238,108
Total Oomras ..	21,093	1,733,899	1,141,691
Dholleras ..	23,190	282,111	178,389
Broach ..	21,767	360,720	268,216
Compta and Dhawar ..	9,658	131,660	108,590
Westerns ..	4,032	60,587	70,765
Bengals (N.W. Provinces).	19	479,027	345,134
Bengals (Rajputana) ..	3,250	128,627	117,771
Sind ..	1 946	58,095	116,259
Persian ..	..	893	2,295
American ..	..	2,180	32,530
Egyptian ..	..	1,269	1,950
Other sorts ..	..	803	4,238
Total ..	85,755	3,239,880	2,388,132

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales. 1913-14	Bales. 1912-13.	Bales. Differences.
Receipts for the week ..	85,755	69,488plus	16,267
Receipt from 1st Sept 21st May ..	32,39,880	23,88,132plus	851,748
Shipments for the week			
Europe ..	45,726	21,061plus	24, 645
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	60,579	53,102plus	7,477
Total ..	106,305	74,183plus	32,122
Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 21st May			
Europe ..	949,906	318,894plus	631,102
China ..	20,351	23,904—	3,553
Japan ..	1015,703	756,187plus	259,516
Coast Ports ..	18,726	20,528—	1,802
Total ..	2,004,776	1,119,513plus	885,163
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	39,362	4,912plus	34,450
China, Japan, and Coast Ports ..	20,237	7,903plus	12,384

Total export from Bombay by G.I.P. Railway from 1st Sept. to 9th May 11,400 Bales.

Total exports from B.B. & C.I. Railway from 1st Sept to 9th May 5,579 bales.

COTTON.

Though small fluctuations have occurred there has been a decided improvement in the Home markets during the past week. Weather and crop reports from many parts of the cotton belt have been unfavourably and the plants are suffering from too much or too little rain, and low temperatures. Reports from Texas have been very discouraging, and a considerable amount of replanting will be necessary when the weather clears. We are by no means inclined to take a pessimistic view, and exceptionally favourable weather later on, and during the growing period, would allay all anxiety. But a backward start to the crop is always liable to cause nervousness. The plants will be more susceptible to any adverse climate conditions, and for this reason the market for some time will be more readily affected by unfavourable than by favourable reports. When new crop Jan.-Feb. in Liverpool ranged from 6.15 to 6.27, and many times dropped to 6.21, we consistently advocated purchases in all easy markets. Those of our readers who cared to follow our advice had a nice little profit in hand this week as the price rose to 6.52. Even now, should a change in the weather take place, heavy long liquidation set in, and prices decline to anywhere near 6.25, we think purchases would be advisable, though it is uncertain if such a decline will occur, at all events until next month. Reports of the average condition of the crop for May will soon be reaching us, and these cannot be expected to be bearish. The Home markets close very steady at the advance.

In the local market prices have fluctuated during the week and, except for fine Broach May delivery, show an advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 all round. There has been little actual business passing as the enquiry has been small, but on the other hand sellers of most descriptions have been scarce. Fine Broach May touched Rs. 278, but dropped Rs. 5 in a single day owing to free offering of ready delivery orders. A few settlements of fine Bengal, fine Khamgaon-Akola and Khandesh have been made for this month's delivery. In southern styles a small business has been done. New crops are steadier and the usual business in "suttas" has been passing in the bazaar. Rates will be found below.

For ready cotton there has at times been a fair demand, chiefly by exporters, but the last day or two the enquiry has fallen off and only a moderate business has been done. Prices have improved a little and holders have been glad of the opportunity to reduce stocks. There is a large quantity of cotton still to be warehoused for the monsoon, and many holders will avail of any demand to escape the heavy charges for storage, as godown rents are high and insurance a stiff item at the increased rates. The enquiry has run on nearly all descriptions. Receipts for the week show a falling off of about 9,000 bales as compared with last week. Shipments, however, continue fairly heavy, and the stock of cotton in all hands again shows a fair reduction on the week.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co.:—(Liverpool): "Broader Market. Continued buying and selling new crops, but chiefly liquidation around 6.50 for Jan. Feb. (New York):—"Tone of Market good; long liquidation at the close." (Crop):—Texas rainfall:—"Ballinger 2.00—Fort Worth 1.46—Lampasas 3.01—Austin 4.24—Cuero 2.04—Luling 1.75—Kerrville 2.04—Marblefall 2.75—San Antonio 1.82—San Marcus 3.22."

Gruning:—"Advance owing to continued wet weather. Considerable replanting is necessary. A few weeks of good weather will do much to repair the damage."

Charles Williams:—"The weather continues unfavourable in Texas. Too much rain. In Atlantic States rain much needed. Market will be ruled by weather."

Hornby Hemelryk:—In Texas rains continue. Crop accounts are getting worse and worse. Great anxiety felt."

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated stock on 1st Sept 1913..	625,000
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1913 to 21st May. 1914	3,239,880
	3,864,880
Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1913 to 21th May. 1914	2,004,776
	1,860,104
Less afloat in harbour	59,649
	1,800,455
Less estimated mill consumption and up country by rail.	768,000
	1,032,45
Less estimated burnt	97,000
Stock in Bombay in all hands on morning of 22nd May. 1914 ..	935,455
Increase or decrease since last week..	—26,209

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals			216 ..		Jan. 1915
M. G. Gengals			206 ..	..	May
M.G. Scind-Punjab ..			203 ..	..	„
M.G. Khandeish ..		..	210	200 ..	„
M.G. Hinganghat Wardha		..	256 ..	..	„
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee		..	253 ..	..	„
M.G. Yeotmahl.. ..		..	243 ..	..	„
M.G. Dhamangaum .. Poolgaum ..		..	236 ..	..	„
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple" ..		..	220 ..	..	„
Do. ..		..	251 ..	..	Jan. 1915
M.G. Amraoti		..	225 ..	..	May
M.G. Broach		..	271 ..	..	„
Do. ..		..	..	236	March 1915
M.G. Muttia		..	206	194 ..	May
Saw-ginned Dharwar ..		..	..	257	„
M.G. Westerns ..		..	..	255	„
H.G. Westerns..		..	..	250	„
M.G. Compta		..	..	273	„
M.G. Miraj		..	..	282	„

The market closed quiet but steady for old crop and new crop rates are rather easier.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales..	8,000
Total Imports	4,000
Future delivery prices:—	
Months.	To-day's price.
M.J.	7.21 — 1
J.J.	7.06 „ 1
J.A.	7.03 „ 1
A.S.	6.88 „ 1
S.O.	6.68 „ 1
O.N.	6.59 „ 1
N.D.	6.53 „ 1
D.J.	6.51 „ 1
J.F.	6.51 „ 1

FREIGHTS.

The improvement in the market reported last week has continued and rates are higher all round, the tone of the market at the close being firm. The following business has been reported during the week:—

Dunkirk: Cotton has been done for May-June at 13s. and small lots booked for December at 12s./6d. l.s., 14s./6d. s.c.

Hamburg:—Cotton has been done for May at 19s./6d. and for June at 16s. while from July to December cotton has been booked at 14s./6d.

Antwerp: For this port also cotton has been done at 13s./6d. to 14s. for May, while for July to November there has been booking at 11s./l.s., 13s./s.c. and for December at 6d. more.

Havre:—Seeds cotton done for May at 14s./6d. and for June at 13s. to 13s./6d.

Genoa:—Cotton for June at 13s. to 14s. A line has been booked for July at 11s. l.s., 11s./6d. s.c.

Charters: No charters are reported here this week, but Karachi has taken a fair amount of tonnage for June at 13s./9d. to 14s./3d. scale basis.

The following are rates:—

JUNE.

Dunkirk:—11s. 6d. l.s., 13s. 6d. s.c.
Antwerp:—11s. 6d. l.s., 13s. 6d. s.c.
Havre:—13s. 6d. s.c.
Liverpool:—12s. l.s., 14s. s.c.
Marseilles:—12s. ls., 14s. 6d. s.c.
London:—12s. l.s., 14s. s.c.
Genoa:—12s. 6d. l.s., 13s. 6d. s.c.
Hull:—11s. l.s.

LOCAL YARN.

The Market has remained quiet during the week with very little business doing. There is, however, no change in prices. A few sales of 10's, 12's and 20's have been made at previous rates. The China markets continue quiet.

Fortnight sales at Shanghai.....2,000 bales.
Unsold stock at Shanghai.....57,000 bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The market is steadier owing to speculatative manipulation. Receipts are very small. There is no export demand, but local mills are buying anything available. The up-country markets are unchanged.

Quotations:—

Ready White Pissi 85 per cent. Rs. 6-0-0 R.T.
„ „ Cawnpore..... Rs. 5-15-6 B. T.
White Delhi May ..... Rs. 6-1-3 R.T.

Linseed:—There has been little change in the home markets lately. Here the demand for ready is moderate and expert houses are buying only for this actual requirements. Settlements of open contracts for May delivery are being made.

Quotations:—

Ready ....., Rs. 8-8-0 B.T.
May ..... Rs. 9-1-6 R.T.

Rapseed:—The market for ready is quiet but steady with only a moderate demand. Brown Delhi is firm owing to manipulation by speculators.

Quotations:—

Brown Cawnpore ready... Rs. 8-12-0 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ready..... Rs. 9-10-0 R.T.
Yellow Guzerat ready..... Rs. 9-11-0 R.T.
Brown Delhi May..... Rs. 9-15-6 R.T.

Tilseed:—The market continues quiet with little doing.

Quotations:—

Bold White 85 per cent. .....Rs. 55-0-0.
Black Kutni ..... Rs. 45-8-0.
Yellow Secunderabad .....Rs. 55-8-0.

(Continued on page 6.)

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

85-37, APOLLO STREET.

HENNESSY'S

"One Star"
"Two Star"
"Three tar"
"XO" Liqueur.

BRANDIES.

Sold by all Dealers.

TAILORING & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY,
SHOP No. 1, ARCADE FOOT PATH.

Just received a large stock of—

Abbotts' Waterproof Coats.
Hats, Helmets and Caps.
Shirts, Collars and Ties.
Gladstone and Kit Bags.
Holdalls and Stocks.
Leather and Steel Trunks.
Maud Rugs.
Ready-made Clothes, etc., etc.

Defy Competition in Quality and Price.

Trial Solicited.

TYEBBHOY SHAIKH HOSSONALLY.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors,

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings. etc.,

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

COMMERCIAL.

(*Continued from page 5.*)

Yellow Hinguughat .....Rs. 58-0-0.

Poppyseed:—The market is quiet with a small business doing at current rates.

Quotations:—

Ready ..... Rs. 10-5-0 B.T.
May ..... Rs. 10-15-0 R.T.

Groundnuts:—Quiet but steady, moderate demand.

Quotations:—

Bold ..... Rs. 47-8-0
Small ..... Rs. 46-0-0
Madras ..... Rs. 48-0-0

Castorseed:—This market is also quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry.

Quotations:—

Madras ..... Rs. 34-8-0
Guzerat ..... Rs. 34-0-0
Forward ..... Rs. 7-0-0 R.T.

Cottonseed:—Steady with a moderate demand.

Quotations:—

Berar ..... Rs. 24-0-0
Guzerat ..... Rs. 23-0-0

Mowraseed:—Quiet. Little or nothing doing.

Quotation:—

July/August ..... Rs. 7-4-0 R.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the week ending yesterday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton	35,755Bales
Wheat	75,239Cwts.
Linseed	84,666 ,,
Rape, Rai etc	38,219 ,,
Gingellyseed	3,671 ,,
Poppyseed	12,032 ,,
Groundnuts	13,021 ,,
Castorseed	49,072 ,,
Rice	20,032 ,,
Myrabolams	47,427 ,,
Cottonseed	178,859 ,,
Mowraseed	263 ,,
Gram	12,115 ,,
Jowar	32,007 ,,
Maize	335 ,,
Barley	997 ,,

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Coy's brands:—

Snowflake Brand 150o Amer			
,,	Rs. 6	0	0 per case.
White Rose Brand 150o	3	12	2 ,,
Chester ,, 75o	5	2	2 ,,
Dovoe's Imp. Brt. ,, 76o	5	0	2 ,,
Monkey ,, 125o	4	15	2 ,,
Tiger ,, 125o	4	15	2 ,,
White Camelia in tins ,, 125o	4	6	0 ,,
Elephant Bulk in tins ,, 125o	4	6	0 ,,
Elephant Bulk without tins ,, 125o	3	12	0 ,,
			Imp. Gal.
Camel in tin ,, 125o	4	6	0per 2tins

The following are to-day's rates for the Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., products:—

Bazar rates. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil Waterlily per case of 2tins	5	4	0
,, ,, Firefly ,, ,, ,,	5	1	0
,, ,, Chaker ,, two tins	4	6	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 8 gallons	3	12	0
,, ,, Victoria ,, two tins	3	11	6
,, ,, ,, ,, 8 gallons	3	1	6
Burmah Wax 1st-quality, per pound	0	4	0
,, ,, 2nd ,, ,,	0	3	0
Candles per pound	0	4	6

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited brands:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	8	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair	4	6	0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	4	1	6
wan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair	4	9	0
Rising Sun Cases per case	4	15	0
Anchor Cases per case	5	1	0

MANCHESTER COTTON PIECEGOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 22.

Trade continues to be very slack, demand this week being again poor. Manchester has this week shown a slightly easier tendency in some styles in spite of a rise in cotton and private cables sound a warning note. Low prices are again expected, and if the Indian markets continue to be satisfied by cabling offers at prices, merely to test Lancashire, very shortly these test limits might achieve results.

Greys keep up a steady position. Sales are still hopeful. It is understood that this week some decent sale have been possible in 16 by 12 counts 88 inches by 37½/38 yards, Shirtings, in well known standard marks at a slight reduction in prices. Heavy cloths in 45 inches are keeping steady and the small stock of goods in certain known marks has allowed on the selling price a slight advance. In Bleached cloths, inquiry has much fallen off. It was reported in these columns a few weeks back that a European House was holding fair lines, staple qualities in 33 and 38 inches 18 yards Nansooks, 16 by 15 Counts and higher, S. L. B. finish. We are given to understand that the firm, at a loss of about 8 per cent have succeeded in disposing of the parcel. It is also reported that another well-known European House, who are holding 100 cases of their staple 27 inches by 18 yards 16 by 14 Count Nansooks shipment July-August, could only secure 2/3½ ex-duty for the same, but the Home friend have thought it advisable to hold the quantity in expectation of doing better. In Mulls a well known shipper has sold though a Indian House some 35 cases of 58 inches by 20 yards, red end Mulls at 4s. 5½d. ex-duty, June-July. Prints, dyed goods and fancies are all moving very dissatisfactorily. Apart from any active wholesale inquiry, retail inquiry continues to be equally poor. Holders of white ground low prints and black grounds known as spot and flower Chintz, are very anxious to sell at prices goodly below to-day's Manchester rates, but apart from finding any customers, brokers are found all over the market offering the same at very poor prices. Fancies are extremely disappointing Stripe and Cold Stripe Brocades, Poujees are all heavily in stock and holders are anxious sellers at cutting prices even for retail quantities. Retail inquiry for Dhooties is fair, but in spite of the firm tendency Manchester market, prices show no improvement.

Yarns.—There is little of importance to report slightly easier prices were possible in the beginning of the week and though light stocks in certain counts have induced offers to come forth, the slack demand has not permitted the required prices to be paid. Manchester reports speak of some large business done in 30's for the Bombay market. Bombay dealers are not prepared to buy this count so heavily, yet this is the information.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 22.

There was little more movement to-day in the Calcutta Share Market with steady prices Transactions included:—

Banks,—Bank of Bengal 1,665; Bengal National Bank 22.

Coal,—Baraboni, Basanti and Oakdene 1½; Imperial 8⅛; Jumoni 5 3/8; Koosonda and Nyadee 21⅛; Matigara 1½; Muchoridih 8¼; Phularitand 6; Raneegungo 22; Sendra 14⅛; South Govindporo 8⅜.

Jute,—Barnagore (ord) 62; Howrah (ord) 97; Debentures,—Khardah (Juto, 100¾.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 22nd May 1914 was 30.056 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 136 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 21st May 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ...	inches	29.880
Temperature of Air	degrees	86.0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	79 4
Dew Point	,,	77.2
Relative humidity of Air		9 762
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		2.8
Maximum temperature of Air ...	degrees	92.1
Minimum do do ...	,,	81.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NW,WNW,NW
Movement of Wind do		315
Fall of Rain	inches.	0.00
Total fall during month	,,	0.00
Do. do. year	,,	0.15
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd	,,	0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time: depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week	Day of Month		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	
		May	h m	ft.	in	May.	h m	ft.	in
F	22	m	10 10	26	2	21	m 3 21	17	3
		e	9 57	25	5		e 146	29	1
S	23	m	10 46	26	11	23	m 3 53	16	8
		e	10 14	25	8		e 4 28	10	1
Sun	24	m	11 27	27	0	24	m 4 25	10	2
		e	10 51	25	9		e 5 0	9	3
M	25	m	11 35	28	0	25	m 4 57	15	10
		e	11	25	10		e 5 49	19	8
Tu	26	m				26	m 5 30	15	7
		e		28	6		e 6 28	19	8
W	27	m	0 5	25	10	27	m 6 6	15	7
		e	1 4	28	8		e 7 6	19	10
Th	28	m	0 48	25	8	28	m 6 39	15	8
		e	1 41	28	1		e 7 42	20	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May 22 (Friday)	Sunrise 6h.	3m.	Sunset 7h. 7m.
,, 23 (Saturday)	,, 6h.	2m.	,, 7h. 8 m.
,, 24 (Sunday)	,, 6h.	2m.	,, 7h. 8 m.
,, 25 (Monday)	,, 6h.	2m.	,, 7h. 9 m.
,, 26 (Tuesday)	,, 6h.	2m.	,, 7h. 9 m.
,, 27 (Wednesday)	,, 6h.	2m.	,, 7h. 9 m.
,, 28 (Thursday)	,, 6h.	1m.	,, 7h. 10m.

Phases of the Moon.—New Moon, May 25th 8h 4-8m. a.m.; First Quarter, June 1st 7h. 33-0m. p.m. Full Moon, 8th, 10h. 48-3m. a.m. Last Quarter, 15th 7h 50-0 p.m.

INSANITY OF GENIUS.

Great wits and madness have been allied, and the late J. F. Nisbet wrote a curious book on the "Insanity of Genius," in which he noted the touch of madness in all the great men who had done the things worth doing. Dr. Armstrong Jones is the latest contributor to investigation of insanity being medical officer at Claybury Asylum. Lecturing to the Sociological Society the doctor averred that he knew a madman who could recite the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" from cover to cover. The madman may have thought he could do it—but, asks the the "Westminster Gazette," did the doctor spend days and weeks in testing him?

SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO.

PURVEYORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 22, Crawford Market, Bombay. Execute all local and outstation orders for Daily Bazar, Ice, Fresh Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilmanstores, etc., at reasonable rates. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Everything supplied being selected and packed carefully under the personal supervision of the proprietors to ensure their arriving at their destination in perfectly fresh condition. Accounts Opened for Regular Supplies on Most Favourable Terms. A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED. 411

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 22.

A few thunderstorms are reported from the south of the Peninsula; elsewhere the weather has been dry. The temperature is higher than usual in the west of the Deccan.

Forecasts:—No important change.

Arabian Sea—The mail steamer reports normal light winds.

Earthquake Report:—The earthquake of slight to moderate intensity at its origin about 600 miles away, was recorded on the Sim'a soismograph at 13h—59m. yesterday.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 22nd May 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in excess at Lahore and in defect at Ambala and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature continues in defect at night except at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Upper Sind but in defect in the northern half of Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess at nearly all stations in Rajputana; night temperature is also above normal at Ajmer and Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in Gujarat and Central India West. Temperature is in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the north-eastern districts and clear elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess in the western half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded at Bombay and moderately clouded elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported.

Dry weather is likely generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on FRIDAY the 22nd of May 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum in past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum in past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Jan. to date.	Rainfall. Deficiency 1st Jan. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	93.7	81.8	33	0.00	11.55	0.00
Do. (21st)	91.8	80.2	91	0.00	4.84	0.47
Muskat						
Do. (21st)	96.6	89.1	67	0.00	2.41	—1.29
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103	79.8	39	0.00	1.86	0.02
Rawalpind	99	68.3	58	0.00	16.48	5.44
Lahore	106.4	79.2	53	0.00	5.62	1.45
Sirsa	108	78.6	32	0.00	3.01	0.66
Ambala	105.7	74.1	28	0.00	5.62	—0.66
Delhi	106.6	82.6	24	0.00	2.62	—0.95
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	103.2	81.8	28	0.00	1.49	—0.64
Mainpuri	110.8	76.0	30	0.00	8.07	0.64
Jhansi	111.4	83.4	24	0.00	1.82	—0.28
Cawnpore	109.2	78.7	29	0.00	2.27	0.39
Allahabad	111.3	76.7	18	0.00	3.56	1.13
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobad	110.5	80.8	20	0.00	2.48	1.07
Karachi	97.1	76.8	67	0.00	2.11	0.43
Ajmer	107.6	83.4	24	0.00	2.79	0.92
Jalpore	112.1	78.1	18	0.00	1.06	—0.85
Kotah	107.6	86.6	19	0.00	1.82	0.05
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Rajkot	101.8	75.6	73	0.00	1.04	0.46
Dwarka	88.7	81.2	79	0.00	0.40	—0.29
Veraval	84.9	76.8	78	0.00	0.11	—0.41
Rajkot	104.7	75.6	73	0.00	0.17	—0.46
Bhavnagar Pa	100.2	78.4	64	0.00	0.04	—0.75
Surat	99.8	78.8	64	0.00	0.04	—0.41
Ahmedabad	109.0	81.0	58	0.00	0.95	0.48
Deesa	108.1	77.8	48	0.00	0.19	—0.45
Neemuch	108.2	89.0	27	0.00	0.68	—0.38
Ladore	107.7	80.6	32	0.00	1.65	0.07
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	107.9	79.7	38	0.00	3.02	4.92
Saugor	106.8	80.6	19	0.00	2.88	0.08
Hoshungabad	111.1	81.1	21	0.00	2.52	0.47
Khandwa	110.4	82.7	26	0.00	1.26	—0.11
Akola	112.2	85.4	20	0.00	2.10	—0.14
Amraoti	111.9	84.0	19	0.00	3.02	0.55
Nagpur	111.6	82.8	18	0.00	4.58	2.20
Chanda	112.2	82.4	24	0.00	6.50	2.72
Raipur	107.9	83.6	30	0.00	5.56	2.17
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.1	81.4	79	0.00	0.18	—0.52
Ratnagiri	90.9	81.1	77	0.00	0.06	—0.32
Mormugoa	90.3	81.9	79	0.00	0.38	—1.96
Karwar	88.0	82.7	79	0.00	0.20	—2.63
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	108.8	77.1	63	0.00	1.40	0.08
Ahmednagar	106.3	79.1	27	0.00	0.60	—1.19
Poona	103.2	78.1	43	0.00	0.21	—1.89
Sholapur	109.7	85.8	24	0.00	0.28	—2.83
Bijapur	107.4	84.0	29	0.00	0.44	—2.19
Belgaum	97.8	70.6	77	0.00	2.98	—0.64
Aurangabad	105.5	87.4	34	0.00	2.06	—0.14
Nizamabad (Indur)	111.9	84.8	29	0.00	0.91	—2.07
Hyderabad	108.1	86.2	59	0.00	2.02	—1.65
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	92.9	82.7	68	0.00	2.60	—4.00
Calicut	90.8	80.9	79	0.00	8.81	—6.84
Cochin	90.1	80.9	32	0.06	18.49	—8.98
Colombo	88.4	81.2	82	0.00	45.88	—2.90
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Mangalpetam	98.8	82.5	77	0.00	2.75	—5.58
Bellary	110.0	81.1	51	0.00	1.40	—5.13
Cuddapha	108.9	87.6	58	0.00	5.59	—0.78
Madras	100.7	82.7	74	0.00	30.79	9.04
Bangalore	96.8	72.6	66	0.00	6.69	—1.57
Coimbatore	96.6	71.1	61	0.00	5.51	—6.66
Trichinopoly	105.1	80.6	55	0.00	12.47	0.88
Negapatam	99.9	80 1	70	0.00	54.91	23.04

THE WEATHER.

CONDITIONS UNCHANGED IN BOMBAY.

During the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning the maximum temperature in Bombay was 92.1, which was slightly higher than the previous day, and humidity was also in excess. Otherwise, the weather conditions are unchanged.

Up-country it is considerably better. Jacobabad, of course, heads the list, with a temperature of 116.5, and at Ahmedabad yesterday 109.6 was registered. All the week it has been oppressively hot at Ahmedabad, the temperature having gone up as high as 113 degrees.

It is refreshing to turn from these figures to Mahableshwar where delightfully cool and clear weather is being experienced. The maximum temperature there on Thursday was 92, and the minimum 55.

Capt. A. Vine of the mail steamer Salsette, which arrived yesterday from Aden, reports having experienced light south-west and north-west winds, fine weather and some swells during the run across the Arabian Sea.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 22nd.

S. S. Ombra	Thomas	Glasgow via Karachi	Mar 26
S. S. Salsett	Vine	Aden	May 17
S. S. Firenze	Merlo	Genoa	May 5
S. S. Sotant	Daryle	San Fransisco via Karach	Apr. 2
S. S. Birchfield	Ormston	Barry	April 4.

DEPARTURES.

May 22st.

S. S. Green Bank	Pettersen	Port Said (for order)
S. S. Don of Ewine	White	Hull and Antwerp.
S. S. Lhasa	Manley	Karachi
S. S. Rikard Nordcok	Hunn	Bangkok etc

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S. S. Havraise	Salado	Genoa
S. S. Clan Macneil	Higgins	Hull & Middlesbrough

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Okhla	for Calcutta
,,	Firenze	for Genoa etc
,,	Bassano	for Hull etc.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru, Homeward bound arrived at Hongkong on the 19th. and the Ch. Capo Carso arrived at Kobe on the 19th inst.

S. S. Annan Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Annan Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 21st inst., and is due here on Monday the 25th.

S. S. Malda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Malda left Aden on the 21st May.

S. S. Ombra:—The steamer Ombra, 2,801 tons, Captain Thomas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Karachi, which port she had left on March 26, with a general cargo.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, which port she had left on May 17, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Firenze:—The Rubattino Line steamer Firenze 2,322 tons, Captain G. Merlo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, which port she had left on May 5, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sotant:—The steamer Sotant, 3,354 tons, Captain W. J. Davis, arrived in harbour yesterday from San Fransisco via Karachi, which port she had left on April 2, with a cargo of patroleum.

S. S. Birchfield:—The steamer Birchfield, 2,004 tons, Captain T. Ormston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry, which port she had left on April 24, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Rikard Nordook:—The steamer Rikard Nordrook, 698 tons, Captain H. T. Hunn, sailed yesterday for Bangkok, etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. Havraise:—The steamer, Havraise, 3,549 tons, Captain E. Saludo, will sail today for Genoa, with a general cargo.

S. S. Clan Macneil:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclein, 2,504 tons, Captain C. J. Higgins, will sail to-day for Hull and Middlesborough with a general cargo.

P. DOCK.

Friday May 22nd, 1914.

SEED STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A Bassano	Borhall	J. F. & Co.
B Colenso	Branton	J. F. & Co
C & E. Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	O. S. K
D & P Chupra	Whittingham	M. M. & Co
F. Pentakota	Stewart	M. M. & Co
H President	Schutt	A. S. & Co
M. Tanyahi	Kaas A. M.	Ewat & Co
M. Lawrence	Wheeler	D. M. K
N Kalimbo	Webb M.	J. F. & Co
O Bedria	Mathews	Arab Steamer
P Solfels	Schmidt	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1 Penang Maru	Murizumi	N. Y. K.
2 Elysia	Maclean	W. & A. G. & Co
4 Clan Macneil	Gunn	J. M. & Co
5 Penhallow	Home	Hill Son & Thomas
6 Keelung	Macherall	K. N. & Co
7 Silverdale	Mc. Leod	D. N. & Sons
8 Havraise	Saludo	J. M. & Co
9 Wachtstein	Hupers	A. G. & Co
10 & 11 Clan Chisholm	Pill	J. F. & Co
14 City of Lucknow	Scotte	K. N. & Co
15 Logician	Yeates	K. N. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Macedonia	Bennett	P. & O. S. N. & Co
4 Hahsburg	Huber	A. L. S. N. Co
6 Gutenfels	Fischbeck	W. & A. G. & Co
7 Malay Maru	Sukawa	O. S. K

H, W, & D.

Balrein	Ternel	Arab Steamer

M. W. O. D.

Ujjaa	Abbott	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Williams	T. Jeewandas Co
Baron Cowdor	Caslde	W. & A. G. & co
Benbrook	Jenkins	W. & A. G. & Co
Birchfied	Ormston	
Ferrara	Peathern	S. M. & Co
Firenze	Merlo	Rubattino Line
Homayun	Courtena	T. M. & Co
Idona	Casey	M. M. & Co
Kola	Kline	M. M. & Co
Kasara	Gullemer	M. M. & Co
Lindula	Lane	M. M. & Co
Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
Island	Watson	T. M. & Co
Merionbad	Redmars	A. L. S. N. Co
Okla	Maples	M. M. & Co
Orange River	Andrews	T. M. & Co
Omba	Thomas	K. N. & Co
Quilca	Foss	M. M. & Co
Reichentels	Kitschi	W. & A. G. & Co
Saint Michel	Mc. Curdy	M. M. Shoosiel
Schildturm	Steinerl	W. & A. G. & Co
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Silvia	Bryn	The Bombay & Co
Sotants	Davis	S. O. & Co

EXPORTS.

May 22, 1914.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia (s) 20 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co., 19 bales wool, R. Agarchand, 16 bales wool, E. F. Campbell and Co., 10 bales wool, H. K. M. Jetha.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia (s) 3,400 cwts. linseed, 400 cwts teel seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Lucknow (s) 28 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Lucknow (s) 5,200 cwts. linseed Ralli Brothers, 500 cwts. linseed, 500 cwts. ground nuts, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia (s) 73 casks goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency, 10 bales cow hides and 1 bale sheep skins, P. E. Boyce and Sons, 150 cwts. Colombo roots, E. Sooltanally.

FOR HULL.

Clan Macneil (s) 735 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

Clonso (s) 125 cwts. gum alibanum, M. Jaferbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Penhallong (s) 580 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers, 48 cwts. tin clippings, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR ANTWERP.

Schildturm (s) 110 bales cotton, Soloman Bros. 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers, 660 bales cotton, The Bombay Company

FOR HAMBURG.

Schildturm (s) 4,300 cwts. bone meal, E. C. Nanji.

Chupra (s) 55 bales cotton, J. Finlay and Co., 770 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co., 552 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

Solfels (s) 3 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 240 bales cotton, and 788 bales cotton fly, W. Wolf and Sons, 43 cwts animal grits, Ad Mayer, 72 cwts. gum arabic, J. Narbheram and Co., 315 cwts. gum arabic, P. Jethabhoy, 25 bales cow hides, H. Gaunon and Co., 46 cwts. cargo nuts, H. Sulzer and Co., 110 bales cotton, D. Mody and Co., 2 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Logician (s) 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros., 1,710 cwts. ground nuts, B. S. Lloyd and Co., 230 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Logician (s) 500 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Haveraiso (s) 2,002 cwts. rape seed, C. Boggiano and Co., 1 cwt. rape seed, and 4,000 cwts. linseed, K. Dovchand and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg (s) 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros., 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co., 12 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Silverdale (s) 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MOJI.

Penang Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Penang Maru (s) 7 lbs. betelnuts, and 10 lbs. saffron, M. M. Essabhoy, 62 cwts. gum olibanum, R. Vishram.

FOR ASAKA.

Saigon Maru (s) 900 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Saigon Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha, 1,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Saigon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 600 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha, 98 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Saigon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Bassano from Middlesbrough and Hull, Agent James Finlay and Co., 412 barrels alum, 60 drums phemjme, 330 drums disinfectant fluid, 9 drums, and 86 cases lubricating oil, 20 drums seed oil, 856 drums linseed oil, 4 casks whisky, 206 cases, 1030 kegs 990 drums, paints and colours, 30 bales paper, 103 cases biscuits, 36 cases confectionery, 1 bale woollen yarn, 100 bags slag wool.

S. S. Satanta from San Francisco, Agent The Standard Oil Co., of New York, 9,76,602 imperial gallons refined petrolium in bulk.

S. S. Salsotto from Aden, Agent P. and O. S. N. Company, 2 cases cigarettes, 292 packages gum inconco, 6 packages assays, 278 bars silver, 4 boxes gold coins, 3 cases silver and gold coins, 60 boxes bar gold, 1 box pearls, 2 boxes specie.

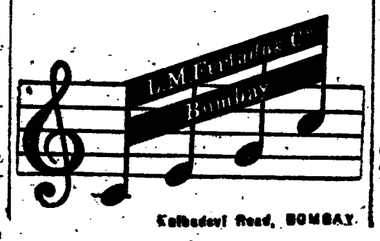
TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

DR. HAROLD MANN'S PERSONAL EXPERIENCES.

Taking advantage of the presence in the City of their grand Chief Templar, Dr. Harold H. Mann, the Wanderer's Welcome Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars arranged a campaign meeting which was held in the Regimental schoolroom, Colaba, on Thursday evening, when a large gathering responded to the invitations sent out. The Rev. E. E. de Cortlogan, Chaplain of Colaba, occupied the chair, and in a few words introduced Dr. Mann remarking on the great strides temperance had made in the Army.

Dr. Mann, who was received with great enthusiasm, then addressed the gathering. He said that seventy or eighty years ago Temperence work was unknown and dwelt on the trials the pioneers of the movement had to face illustrating his remarks with the personal experience of his father, who, as a business man was told that it would be fatal to his success if he did not provide cake and wine for his customers and who succeeded despite his determinedly refusing to offer wine. He then spoke of the vast change that had come over the attitude in regard to the subject. Doctors and padres were now generally on the side of the movement, where a few years ago they were hostile. He related his early experiences of life in India, when he was told that it would be fatal to abstain, and how, even, that attitude had completely veered round. He remarked on the great hold drugs have on people, and compared their effects with alcohol, saing that no man could afford to be anything but at his best, that even one peg a day, would take from a man's best had been proved by experiment and referring to the remark that only weak men need to be teetotallers he confessed he was frightened of drink, and if they were to report that he was a coward, he would be willing to admit it. He concluded with a stirring personal appeal to the gathering to take the pledge and stand by the cause, urging on them the responsibility they owed to the three hundred million people who lived around them.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the speaker.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

CURRY.—20th May, at Addiscombo, Surrey, the wife of J. E. Pringle Curry, of a daughter.

DAVID.—May 7th, at the Criterion Hotel Rangoon, the wife of Mark David, of a daughter.

MOLLOY.—May 8th, at Harold House Pachmarchi, Central Provinces, the wife of Major G. M. Molloy, Poona Horse, of a son.

DEATHS.

BULKLEY.—May 16th, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, of small-pox, Harrington Bruce, only son of Harrington G. Bulkley, Bombay Salt Dept., aged 21 years and 3 days.

DAWSON.—May 7th, at Vizagapatam, Hugh Kirkwood, of H. M. Customs, son of the late F. A. Dawson, Inspector-General of Police, age 40 years.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

SUNDAY, May 24.

Empire Day Celebration by Bombay Hindus, Javerbagh, Kalbadevi Road, 9 a.m.

Thursday, May 28.

Municipal Standing Committee, 1-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding,

May 23.

350. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Sunday 24th.—Binning Shield Competition by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5 a.m.
Monday 25th, "D" Coy. Class Firing.
Tuesday 26th, "A" Coy. Class Firing.
Wednesday 27th, "F" Coy. Class Firing.
Thursday 28th, "D" Coy. Class Firing.
Friday 29th, "F" Coy. Class Firing.
Saturday 30th, "C" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 31st, "E" Coy. Class Firing.

351. Bugle Band.—Until further orders the Bugle Band will parade during the non-drill season on the first and third Mondays in each month.

352. Arms.—All arms taken away from the Ranges by members must be signed for. Those in possession of arms so taken will return them to Head-quarters without delay.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V.D. Commanding.

May 22.

180 Signalling Class.—Mondays 25th May 1914; The Signalling Class will parade at Head-quarters on Monday next the 25th May 1914, at 6-45 p.m.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh, M. Mitchell, the Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March ..... "In Treue Fest" ..... C. Teike.
Overture ..... "Poet and Peasant" ..... Suppe.
Valse ..... "Luna" ..... Lincke.
Selection ... "The Girl in the Taxi" ... Gilbert.
Excerpts from Suite. "Americana". Thurban.
(a) Serenade ... When Malindy Sings" ... (b) Sketch ... The Watermelon Fete.
Selection ..... "The Sunshine Girl" ... Rubens.
Galop ..... "John Peel" ..... Hunt.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following are the additional passengers by the P. & O. mail steamer to-day:—

Mr. F. Powell Williams, Mr. R. H. Wilson, Mr. E. J. Nicols, Mr L. Oliver, Mr C W Breul, Mrs A D Agostino, Mr T Smith, Mr A H Kingston, Mr O G Owen, Mr Honeymoon, Mr E J Jago, Mr E Combes, Mr C W Beadel, Mr J B Watling, Mr Johnston, Mr I M Payne,

The Anchor Line s s. ELYSIA will sail from No. 2 shed, Victoria Dock on the evening of the 23rd instant with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the steamer at 6 p.m. sharp.

To London:—Miss R M Archibald, Maj H K Barr, Mr E H Blakesley, Mr B K Bose, Mrs Bose, Mr J M Christie, Mrs Christie, Mr Hilayet Ahmed Khan, Mrs R Humphreys, Miss E A Nathan.

To Suez:—Mr Syed Abbas Subzwary, Mr A C Webb, Miss Gauhar Jan.

To Liverpool:—Mrs J Crawford and nurse, Maj G Digan, Mrs N M Lodge, 2 infants, and nurse, Mrs H Lowther, and infant, Mrs J P Teasdale, Mrs C Vernon, Miss D Welsh, Mrs F White.

To New York:—Mr F P Wiggin, Mrs Wiggin and child.

RADIO MESSAGE.

The Bombay Radio Office is in touch with the R. I. M. S. Dufferin since 4-22 p.m. yesterday. Radio telegrams will be accepted up to 10 hrs. of the 23rd instant.

EMPIRE DAY CELEBRATIONS.

With a view to celebrate Empire-day, a general gathering of Hindus will be held at Kalbadevi Road, Javerbaug, to-morrow, at 9 a.m., when an address will be delivered on 'Our Duties and Responsibilities as Citizens' by Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi. There will be a Hari Kirtan, and the offering of prayers for the property of the British Empire.

A social gathering of members of the Catholic Library be held in the Library Hall to-morrow at 9 p.m., in honour of Empire Day.

New rules to encourage more extended study of oriental languages by higher officers in the Government service will shortly be published. The new rules extend the scope of examinations and increases rewards. They also provide for the extension of the period for study and other improvements.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sergt. FitzGerald charged Lakhia Tuka and Tukia Manu with the theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 160.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant Sunderbai, who kept a boarding house in Kalbadevi, missed the ornaments from a box, and informed the police, stating she suspected the accused, who had visited the house the previous evening. They were arrested, and in consequence of a statement the property was recovered from a nook in the corner of a lane.

The accused pleaded guilty and were each sentenced to two months rigorous imprisonment.

COUNTERFEIT NICKELS.

TWO MEN COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Friday, before Mr. B. N. Athiavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Syed Ibrahim Syed Manik, a Mahomedan, was charged with uttering a counterfeit coin. The accused, together with one Mohanlal Khubchand, was also charged with possessing counterfeit coins and implements for counterfeiting therein.

The case for the prosecution was that the first accused was seen tendering a counterfeit nickel to a hawker in Dadysett Agiari Lane on the night of the 12th April and was arrested. He then made a statement and took the police to a room in a house in the same street where the second accused was found. The place was searched in presence of a "punch," when a mould, a forge, a pair of pincers, and a quantity of base metal, a number of counterfeit nickels and a counterfeit half rupee were found.

The accused were committed to take their trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

NEGLIGENT MOTOR DRIVING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. B. N. Athavle, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Sergeant Kikoru charged Babu Dugdu, a motor car driver, with negligent driving and with not reporting a collision to the police. Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the afternoon of the 26th April, a mill-hand, coming out of the compound of the Greaves Cotton Mills, was crossing the Chinchpokli Road, when the car driven by the accused knocked him down, with the result that he was injured, and had to go hospital, where his injuries were dressed, after which he was allowed to go home.

The accused pleaded guilty. He added that the injuries were not serious. As to the charge of not reporting the matter to the police, he said he got down from the car and enquired of the complainant the nature of the injuries, and being convinced that they were not serious, he went away. It was also urged for the defence that there was no evidence as to the nature of the injuries. Mr. Desai asked his Worship, under the circumstances, to deal leniently with the accused.

The accused was fined Rs. 20.

BHOIWADA MYSTERY.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, concluded the adjourned enquiry touching the death of Mayakuverbai, the Hindu woman whose body was found in an advance state of decomposition on the fourth floor of a house at Bhoiwada on the 7th instant.

Shivshunker Jivan, the husband of the deceased, stated that his wife left him on the 4th instant, when she was wearing ornaments worth Rs. 600, and went to live with Shivshunker Ambashunker, a guard on the G. I. P. Railway. Subsequently witness heard of the death of the deceased, and went and identified the body. The deceased had her photograph taken with Ambashunker.

Hakim Habibshah Abdullashah, a doctor who was next examined, said he was called in by Ambashunker to attend to the deceased who, he said, had taken an overdose of opium. He found the deceased lying unconscious, and advised her removal to hospital. He also requested Ambashunker to inform the police or said he would do so himself.

A widow named Panbai, residing in the same house as the deceased, said that Shivshunker had told her that the deceased had taken opium and she advised him to have her treated by a doctor. The Hakim was sent for and they went in to see the deceased. Shivshunker then asked witness to remove the ornaments from the deceased's person. She did so and handed them to Shivshunker.

Captain Jones, Ag. Police Surgeon, said that as he was unable to ascertain the cause of death he sent the contents of the deceased stomach to the Chemical Analyser. The latter certified that the stomach contained opium. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to opium poisoning, but under what circumstances the opium was administered, there was no evidence to show.

THE GHATKOPER RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Kissen, I.C.S., visited the Ghatkoper Residents Association on 21st May to confer with its members about the needs of the suburb. The interview lasted about an hour during which Mr. Kissen agreed to call upon the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay to fill up the excavations made by the Municipality on the sides of Tansa Main, which are breeding mosquitoes and are spreading malaria in Ghatkoper. He further promised to pay his best considerations to the provision of a play-ground, cattle-troughs and additional lights.

No official information is available as to the successor of Mr. Justice Miller in the Madras High Court. It is generally understood, however, that Mr. G. C. Spencer will be given the place as he has acted on previous occasions.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

FINE SHOW AT LA SCALA

Miss Selma Braatz fairly surprised the audience at La Scala last night. This young lady is one of the cleaverer jugglers one remembers having seen in the course of many years' regular attendance at music halls. She performs numerous tricks which are quite out of the ordinary, and juggles as easily with flaming lamps as she does with ordinary tennis balls. The charm of Miss Braatz's performance is that every feat she essays is done so clearly, so artistically and so quickly that one hardly realises how clever the performer really is. To enumerate the many things she does in the ten or fifteen minutes she is on the stage would be impossible. Feat follows feat in such quick succession that one forgets the clever things which have gone before in marvelling at the deftness with which the performer does even more astounding tricks. Miss Selma Braatz has been called the female Cinquevalli, and she thoroughly deserves the title. As a juggler she is assuredly it!

And one must not forget Madame Clara Braatz, who assists her daughter thoroughout, and gives a little turn of her own which is quite a puzzler. She blows bubbles; juggles with them, then breathes upon them and they disappear. One trick she does is with a smoke bubble which she divides into two, juggles with the two parts, merges them into one again, and when she blows upon it the bubble bursts in a small cloud of smoke. Madame Braatz's clever trick made many of us say, in the words of Carlton, the card manipulator, "How does she do it, Mamma!"

Ferry Corwey repeats his exceedingly clever musical clown act, into which last night he put some new and most laughable "business." The audience were loath to let him go at the end of his performance.

The Stavordale Quintette are also remaining for another week. Last night they gave a most startling repetition of their imitation of human voices on the harp and banjos in two songs "I Used to Sigh" and "Beautiful Garden of Roses." The effect of both these numbers was wonderful; and one could hardly believe that there was not "behind" a most carefully balanced choir singing the songs.

With such a strong combination of artistes it will be strange if there are not big houses at La Scala this week Each of the three turns is what is termed, in theatrical parlance, a winner, and combined with an excellent selection of pictures they make up a programme which has never been excelled, and seldom equalled, in India.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

The America-India Cinema at Charni Road, ought to draw large audien es with the great film-feature which they have put out this week. It is a big naval drama, entitled "Victory," prepared in America by a syndicate specially established for the purpose, and with the co-operation of the United States Government, who supplied all the equipment and men necessary for the enactment of the film; comprising warships, gun-boats, cruisers, hydroplanes, aeroplanes and all the paraphernalia of modern warfare. The result is a picture which is extremely realistic and authentic in all its details.

Amongst the many stirring scenes with which this drama abounds, there is a fifty-mile hydroplane flight over land and sea that gives some astounding bird's-eye views. There is a blockade by a war-ship of a fort, in which the fort is completely destroyed by a bomb dropped from an aeroplane; a naval battle in which an American Warship assisted by an aeroplane, sinks three gun-boats; and a strong dramatic story with a pretty love interest running throughout.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

A good deal of attention has been drawn recently to the Edison Company's longest filmed story "What Happened to Mary." This is going to be shown by the Imperial Cinema in two sections, one this week, and the other the week after. Miss Mary Fuller appears in the leading role, and the character receives such a capable rendering at the hands of this gifted actress, the picture representation is full of interest and excitement and should on no account be missed by those who appreciate a really first-class film. The Imperial also show the second series of Protea, which is said to surpass the first number in general interest and sensation. It is entitled Protea and the Infernal Automobile and holds the audience from first to last.

THE BARONESS GRODECKA'S CONCERT.

Considerable interest is evinced in the charitable concert which the Baroness Grodecka is giving at the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel this evening. The concert is in aid of the Variety artistes whose misfortunes were described in this paper some days ago. The following programme will be performed:—

Piano ..... Polish Hymn ..... C. Burow.
Song ..... Alone for Ever ... Kotarbinski.
Song ..... Spring Night ... Kotarbiniski.
Song ..... Lark Song ..... Z Noskowski.
Song ..... Speak unto Me...N. Rutnowaki.
Russian Folk Songs.
Where Thou Art ..... G. Szreder.
Sweet Love is Gone ..... A. Lenina.
Troika ..... P. Bulahowa.
Night Breeze in the Woods ..... C. Gerdal.
Interval Part II.
Tango ..... Dance Baroness Grodecka.
Polish folk songs and dance in Polish Dress.

Our readers will be interested to learn that at a recent meeting of the Indo-European Telegram Company in London it was announced that that the additional wire throughout the Company's system, namely, from the London station to Teheran in Persia was now an accomplished fact. This wire would also shortly be linked up with an additional wire from Teheran to Karachi (to be provided by the Indo-European Telegraph Department) by the route of the Central Persian line, and the system via Indo would thus receive a very important addition to its carrying capacity for all classes of traffic.

DEATH OF MR. GOVINDJI MADHOWJI,

FATAL SEQUEL TO ASSAULT BY ASCETIC.

It is with regret that we have to record the death of Mr. Govindji Madhowji which occured yesterday from injuries he sustained when attacked by an ascetic on the 30th of April. Since the assault, Mr. Madhowji has been under the treatment of Colonel Evans and Dr. Popat Prabhuram, at his bungalow in Warden Road.

It will be remembered that Mr. Madhowji, who was a member of the firm of Govindji, Madhowji and Co., was going to the temple in the compound of his bungalow as usual at 10-30 in the morning of April 30th, when one of the Hindu ascetics who lived there, suddenly rushed at him, with a heavy iron bar in his hand, and began hitting Mr. Madhowji over the head with it.

Mr. Madhowji's cries for help brought Sir Vithaldas Thackersey out of his bungalow which is adjacent to Mr. Madhowji's, and a number of others who quickly rescued the victim from his assailaut.

On being carried to his bungalow it was found that Mr. Madhowji was suffering from three severe cuts on the head, and the fear that the skull was factured unfortunately proved only too well grounded.

This crime was one which it was exceedingly difficult to understand, for the assault was unprovoked and motiveless.

THE INQUEST.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Ag. Coroner of Bombay held an inquest yesterday on the dead body of the deceased at his residence in Warden Road.

The evidence was led by Superintendent Meyers.

The first witness to be examined was Mr. Kalianji Kanji, nephew of the deceased who identified the body as that of his uncle.

Major Samuel C. Evans, I.M.S., stated in his evidence that he was sent for on the 30th April when he went and attended on the deceased. The latter had three wounds on his head; one on the right side, another behind the left temple and the third behind the left ear. He was unsconscious at the time. Witness and Dr. Popat visited the deceased daily. From time to time he showed signs of recovery but relapsed again into a state of unconsciousness. Witness said that in his opinion the deceased died of intracranial inflamation as a result of the injuries he had received.

Superintendent Meyer asked for a post mortem examination but the Coroner held that under the circumstances it was not necessary, as the evidence of Major Evans and Dr. Popat combined with the medical evidence of Captain Jones, Police Surgeon, left no doubt that the deceased's death was caused by the injuries he sustained. His case was continuous from beginning to end.

Further enquiry was then adjourned.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The undermentioned Officers have qualified in the Test specified, at an examination held at Deolali:—

Punjabi—2nd Lieut. O. P. Hamilton, 74th Punjabis, 2nd Lieut. E. H. Gray, 74th Punjabis.

Hindustani—Higher Standard.—Lieut. J. S. Heaton-Ellis, R.G.A.—Lower Standard.—2nd Lieut. N. Underhill, R.G.A.

The undermentioned had permission to appear before the Civil and Military examinati ns Committee which will assemble at the New Secretariat, Bombay, at 10 a.m., on Monday, the 1st. June, 1914.

Hindustani—Higher Standard.—Lieut. J Shaw, 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput Light Infantry.—Lower Standard.—2nd Lieut. C. P. L. Williamson, 95th Russell's Infantry. —Lieut. E. G. S. Cane, R.A.M.C.

The Bombay Brigade Head-quarters will close at Bombay on the 27th May, 1914, and reopen at Deolali on the 1st June, 1914. All ordinary correspondence (except purely Embarkation and Station matters, which should be addressed to Bombay as usual), should be addressed to Deolali.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The mail s.s. Salsette arrived early yesterday, morning, and, in accoordance with the new monsoon arrangement, passengers were landed at Carnac Bunder. The following is a list of the passagers:—

Mr G D Choksi, Mr I G Allana, Mr S C Muyafferi, Sergt J W Muyafferi, Mr. C Amerchand and 2 servants, Mr J Allana's and 1 servant, Rifleman Hood, Capt. B. H and Mrs. Barrett, Capt P D and Mrs Broughton, Capt J B Hartley, Lieut G Boutflower, Mr W J Moore, Mr J V Chekrygiv, Mr H R Surrey, Mr W E Tonkin, Mr A J Mallet, Mr C I Breeze, Mr W C A Kemp, Mr P Mungul, Miss M Morton, Mr W P Ampenoff, Mr W Harper, Mr H M Finch, Capt H Curtis-Raleigh, Mr C Reid, Mr J Crerar, Mr E L Brown-Constaple, Mr R Wilson, Mr G Carter, Dr A P Fry, Mr J C Phillip, Mr L E Hopkin, Mr P L Morgan, Major H Harington, Mr C Harding, Capt D B Davidson, Mr V W Dean, S Khan Hamed Baba, and Major A M Kettlewell.

THE CITY OF CALCUTTA.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Calcutta is expected to arrive this morning with the following passengers, who will be landed at No. 12, Victoria Dock:—

Liverpool to Bombay.—Mrs H C Bell, Dr O G Taylor, Mrs Taylor, Master J B Taylor, Mr F Ackroyd, Sister Ella, Sister Renee.

Liverpool to Karachi.—Mr G Furgusson Glen, Miss Dellbridge, Mr J H Cooper, Mrs B Smith.

DEATH OF RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

FOUND DEAD SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 22.

Mr. Cook, Traffic Manager, Federated States Railway, was found dead in a chair last week with a bullet in his temple. He had recently been suffering from insomnia and depression.

The Governor-General of Fars has telegraphed a contradition report that Colonel Merrill and Swedish officers ordered the destruction of Fazerum after the recent trouble there.

HEREDITARY BRAINS.

PROBLEMS OF A PREVENTIBLE INSANITY.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

In view of the fact that so much public attenion as recently been directed to the subject of venereal disease in its relation to social and economic questions, the volume (No. VI.) of the "Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry" just issued from the Pathological Laboratory of the London County Asylums is of special interest. The archives are edited by Dr. Frederick Mott, Pathologist to the London County Asylums, whose contributions on syphilis in relation to insanity are of first-rate importance, says "The Times."

Dr. Mott, after declaring his belief that general paralysis of the insane and locomotor ataxy are "pathogenetically one and the same disease affecting different parts of the nervous system," goes on to declare that he has been able to demonstrate the syphilis in 66 per cent. of general paralytics examined by him. He adds:—

Sometimes they can be found in 10 minutes, sometimes only after a day's search, but inasmuch as looking for these minute organisms in a large organ like the brain may be like looking for the proverbial needle in a haystack, it is not surprising that they cannot be found in every case. The existence of the positive Wassermann reaction (test for the disease) in the cerebrospinal fluid in every case, however, strongly supports this conclusion.

WASTE OF GOOD LIVES.

This is an emphatic statement of tht case and one which is bound to attract the attention of all those interested in grappling with medicosocial questions, more especially since it is a fact that 15 per cent. of the male admissions to the London County Asylums are general paralytics, "patients, prior to the disease, in the prime of life and able individuals in body and mind, and no matter from what social grade they come are usually of civic worth, and as a rule not possessed of a neuropathic inheritance."

Last year £600,000 was spent by the Asylums Committee of the London County Council in the maintenance of lunatics. This huge figure is proof of the need for radical measures of prevention and cure in the case of those forms of mental trouble which can be put down to a specific cause.

The volume treats also the interesting subject of neuropathic inheritance, and it is shown that the pattern of the human brain is capable of being inherited just as the shape of the features, so-called "likeness," is inherited. Thus a son's brain may show, roughly, the same pattern as that of one or other or both of his parents, in the same way as a son is usually like one or other or both his parents.

The problem has been worked out on the brains of two brothers and of a mother and a daughter by Dr. Edgar Schuster. The latter two died within a short period of one another at Hanwell Asylum. They were extraordinarily alike in appearance. Examination of their brains showed, as in the case of the brothers, many points of similarity.

SUCCESS AND DEGENERATION.

The question of heredity in relation to insanity is very fully dealt with, Dr. Mott, in the course of his paper on this subject, makes the interesting suggestion that "self-made men not infrequently form the first step in the process of degeneration." He proceeds:—

The selfishness and meanness or the cunning, avarice, and moral guile by which they have succeeded in amassing a fortune for their children to spend selfishly is the first evidence of degeneracy; but whereas the parents to gratify their selfish desires succeeded by work and abstemiousness, the children possesing the same selfish instinct with no need to work, and supplied with abundant wealth, acquire vicious habits and criminal propensities, and not infrequently terminate their careers in the madhouse or prison.

While this seems rather sweeping, there can be little doubt that it contains a germ of truth. The volume contains also a number of technical papers of great interest to medical men and alienists.

CALCUTTA HOUSE SEARCHES.

ACCUSED BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 22.

Saibundra Nath Sinha and Khagendra Nath Das, two young men who had been arrested on Sunday during a house search, were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day, to show cause why proceedings under Section 109 Criminal Procedure Code should not be taken against them.

Deputy Superintendent Barenta Kumar Banerjee of the C. I. D. examined, stated, that in consequence of certain information which was in the possession of the Intelligence Branch of the Bengal Police to the effect, that some young men belonging to the Anushilan Samity which is now proscribed, have formed themselves into a gang for the purpose of committing some violent crime, warrants were applied for and obtained to search among other premises No. 4/3, Malanga Lane. The prisoners were arrested during the search. The hearing was adjourned.

Sergeant Major Cook, a pensioner in the British Army has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the Calcutta Police caused by the accidental death of Inspector MacGill of the Mounted Force. The appointment of an outsider over the heads of men who have served for years in this particular branch of the Calcutta Police has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction. It is understood that a protest meeting is be held and a petition submitted to Lord Carmichael.

POLICE DOGS.

THEIR USE IN ENGLAND AND ABROAD.

SOLDIERS AND SENTRIES.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

In connexion with the latest report of the Inspectors of Constabulary, "The Times" mentions the increasing use which is being made of dogs, especially of Airedale terriers, as assistants to the human police force. It is curious that in modern times we should have been so slow to take advantage of the qualities which dogs possess which so obviously fit them both for police work and for certain services in war. The ancients used dogs largely for military purposes. The Romans employed them as sentries, and great hounds guarded the camp of Attila. In medieval times we find constant reference to their employment. Charles V. and Philip of Spain both set great store by them, as did Frederick the Great; and Napoleon urged Marmont to fasten dogs to stakes round the circuit of the walls of Alexandria to keep guard.

In primitive times, when fighting was hand to hand, dogs were formidable in battle. It may be that as warfare took to longer ranges their serviceableness became less conspicuous and so they came to be in a measure forgotten; but they have been used in most modern wars to a greater or less extent, as in the American Civil War, in the Russo-Turkish War, and more recently in the war between Russia and Japan. And wherever they have been used their value as sentries and in the discovery of wounded on the battlefield has been indisputably demonstrated.

ACUTENESS OF SENSE.

Dog-senses are much more acute than those of human beings, especially the senses of scent and hearing. Every one who has done much camping is aware of the unerring way in which dogs recognize the approach of a stranger or the movement of large game in the neighbourhood, long before anything is perceptible to their human companions. Their sense of scent is lack almost entirely; and there is good evidence that dogs not only hear things which are inaudible to us, but also that they hear audible things more quickly. The vibration caused by any noise appears to act on a dog's auditory machine more immediately than it does on man's, as thousands of people have observed who have seen a dog lying on a hearthrug spring to its feet, on some sudden noise occurring, with such instantaneousness that it seems to the human onlooker as if it actually moved before the noise came.

These properties obviously equip a dog admirably, not only for sentry duty, but for certain kinds of police work; and when an especially suitable breed of dog is carefully trained through generations it comes to be almost uncannily acute at its work. Various kinds of hound, like the blood-hound, have at one time and another been trained for these particular purposes. In recent years, however, the Airedale has come to the front. The Airedale was originally half a hound, being believed to be a cross between a terrier and an otter hound. But of late the hound has been practically bred out, and the Airedale of to-day may be said to be pure terrier, with all a terrier's great-heartedness and with an activity and weight of bone which make him a formidable animal.

IN CONTINENTAL COUNTRIES.

In England we have been slower than some other countries to use dogs for police purposes. Belgium has long been far ahead of us, the Belgian police dog being a black sheepdog of what is known as the Gronendal type. In Germany dogs are used in police work on a large scale and trained with German thoroughness. The typical German police dog is also of a sheep-dog sort, very wolflike; but of late years the Berlin authorities have been using Airedale and other terriers as well. In France the animal used is again chiefly the Belgian Gronendale dog, and the *apaches* of Paris have learned to be thoroughly afraid of the four-footed police.

The chief authority on the subject in England is Major E. H. Richardson, whose book, "War, Police, and Watch Dogs," was published four years ago, and who wrote a very interesting article on the foreign police dogs in "The Times" of February, 1909. Major Richardson took up the study of police dogs first in Glasgow, where the Chief Constable encouraged him; but the first English city to give practical trial to his police Airedales was Liverpool, where 17 of the terriers are in use, chiefly as companions to policemen on patrol, with very satisfactory results. One of the most successful of recent exploits performed by a police Airedale was in Singapore, where one of the dogs tracked down a murderer within two hours of the commission of the crime.

VIRTUES OF THE AIREDALE.

The Airedale Major Richardson believes to be all round a more useful dog for police purposes than the bloodhound, and it costs much less to keep. It is, moreover, extraordinarily hardy and possessed of great vitality. The comfort to a policeman on a lonely beat, where assaults on members of the force are frequent, of having a well-trained, healthy Airedale as a companion is considerable. But the dogs have not yet come to be employed in London or in the outer ring, where policemen sometimes have very lonely paths to travel.

That they will be more and more employed is hardly to be doubted. Undoubtedly there is no such decrease in crime as to make us able to dispense with any available instrument for its prevention or detection, and the dog which is so faithfully the friend of man as an individual is likely before long to be even more recognized as the friend of society in the mass as one of its most competent and fearless protectors against the criminal.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, May 23, 1914.

SANITARY PLATITUDES.

The Resolution of the Government of India, published in another column, reviewing the past and present condition of public health and offering suggestions for its improvement in the future, is an exceedingly disappointing State paper. No advocate of sanitary progress can be enthused after reading its contents, and, so far as the enlightened public keenly interested in it is concerned, it must be pronounced as unimpressive. So far as past history goes, practical hygiene may be said to have had no active and substantial support from the governing authorities till within the last fifteen years, say from the commencement of the outbreak of plague. Whatever little was done in the way of improvement in public health prior to that eventful date owed its inception to the advanced municipalities of the town, and very little to the governing authorities. The latter's sympathy with the problems of water supply, drainage, hospitals, and so forth was more or less platonic. Commissions and committees may have met and made excellent recommendations, but these recommendations remained more or less, on paper only. We believe we are right in stating that, both in point of rural and urban sanitation, Indian history till within the last fifteen years was almost a blank. Rural areas were almost wholly neglected, Local Boards were never substantially supported in their efforts in obtaining a pure water supply or securing a fair conservancy. Those Boards, dominated more or less by official presidents, were famished in this respect, albeit yards of sanitary platitudes were scattered through the pages of the annual report of each sanitary authority, and at the chief one at the head-quarters of the Imperial Government. The urban municipalities were only a shade better. The pecuniary support accorded to these struggling organisations, equally dominated, save in a few places, by the autocratic collector-presidents was of a most spasmodic character. These are facts which can hardly be challenged. And the annual reports of the principal sanitary authority presented to Parliament would themselves bear witness to the very little done by way of sanitary progress in the country for so many years.

The real practical missionary in the matter of public hygiene was Florence Nightingale, and not the high officials who merely preached paper sanitation. Though the present Resolution reminds us of the fact that there was a Royal Commission in 1859 on Indian sanitation, it omits to inform the public what marvels the Government accomplished in obedience to its recommendations. The fact is that the recommendations were only so many "pious" intentions which were hardly carried into practice. But we do not blame the governing authorities if their efforts at sanitary improvements, even till 1870 were of a negligible character. Sanitary progress in the West itself does not go beyond 1850. England herself till 1880 was known to be extremely blackward sanitarily. It is small wonder then if India, hopelessly backward in so many administrative directions, was backward in the matter of conservancy and public health. In years gone by it is notorious how cholera and fever raged in one part of the country or another. The governing authorities were doubtless fully alive to the ravages of the malady, but it is not on record that any active propaganda or campaign was anywhere undertaken with earnestness. Neither is it on record that any considerable sums were ever spent to mitigate the horrors of the disease or prevent the diminution of victims during an epidemic. There was a kind of helplessness. They lamented the condition and contented themselves with exclaiming "Kismet!" It was India's fate that cholera should sweep away thousands in a few weeks! It was owing to such conditions that the attention of Miss Nightingale was rivetted on India. She took into her confidence that most brilliant and experienced administrator, Sir Bartle Frere, and with his assistance, and that of Sir John Lawrence, first, and of Lord Mayo, after him, earnestly tried to bring about an alleviation of the malady and establish some well-considered system of organisation to cope with it wherever it made its grim appearance. It was the work of this far sighted Sister of Mercy, who unobtrusively persevered in her efforts and woke up the Indian administration in respect of sanitation, which evoked the description from Professor Jowett to which we referred the other day,—"the Governess of the Governors of India." So she really was. But the author of the Sanitary Resolution under review seems to be innocent of her action and has failed to make even the barest acknowledgment to her, though her own letters and diary bear witness to what she had achieved while remaining behind the purda, in matters of public hygiene in this country, specially during the seventies and eighties. She urged measures in regard to village sanitation also, and in 1885 she addressed a fervent letter to the Bombay Presidency Association on the same subject. That Association's records tell us what it did in its turn to draw the attention of the Government of Lord Reay thereafter. Such is the true history of sanitation in India, and it is no exaggeration to say that all the efforts made by the various governing authorities up to the date of the outbreak of the plague in 1896 were almost negligible. Indeed the brief history recorded in the first paragraph of the Resolution tells as much.

We say that the paper is disappointing and jejune advisedly. For just consider the substance of what is said in regard to sanitary progress till very recently. It is a cold, bare, and uninstructive narration of facts culled from the annual sanitary reports, merely boiled down for the purpose. There is nothing in the many paragraphs which was not known before, even as to the Research Institutes, the Plague Commission, bacteriological laboratories and other sanitary nostrums introduced by the Government during the last fifteen years. But some of the more gruesome details of the narration are consciously or unconsciously left out. For instance, there is an allusion to the Government's encouragement of the Research Institute, and the annual recurring grant of five lakhs of rupees. But what are the solid results achieved so far? It would have been well had the Resolution informed the public of those. But there is little use criticising this uninforming and instructive paper when in the fourth paragraph the broad admission is made as to the little progress hitherto made. "There has thus been progress, although the rate has hitherto been slow. In the land of the oxcart one must not expect the pace of the motorcar." After such a frank confession it is superflous to indulge in any criticism which reflects on the action of the Government in the past with regard to public health. And yet, strange to say, in the concluding part which deals with future improvements, it appears that the sanitary advisers of the Government are now eager for the pace of a motor car, as if India in a moment could be made a perfect Hygiea. The sanitary pendulum having been allowed to move sluggishly enough for at least forty years, must now be so vigorously swung as to move to the opposite extreme with the velocity of the motor, as if that were practical! Consider the following sentence so full of senatorial wisdom:—"In the case of the civil population the conditions of the problem are so very different and sanitary reform has still to grope its way through a labyrinth of difficulties." Further, it is wisely observed that in order to be successful it must confirm to these cardinal principles:—

1. It must rest on a knowledge of the people, their conditions of life their prejudice, social customs and habits, their surroundings and financial means, and it must secure their co-operation.
2. It must recognise the diversity of local conditions, castes and creeds, and which exhibits every variety of climates, temperature humidity and level of sub-soil water, from the deltas of Bengal with their steamy atmosphere and dense bush vegetation to the burnt-brown hills of the North-West Frontier.
3. Its introduction must be preceded by preliminary local surveys inquiry or experiments.

All these are excellent "cardinal principles" founded on sound experience and as such must commend themselves to everyone. But how strange and illogical are the many so-called practical suggestions indicated in the concluding paragraphs of the Resolution! How many of them could be carried through without local experiments and inquiry? Take for instance, the "most practical" of all the suggestions, the way in which vital statistics, specially those of death, should be recorded. The suggestion seems to be an echo, pure and simple, of the ancient and oft-repeated suggestion on this head made by Dr. Turner, a suggestion brought forward three times during the last ten years before the Bombay Corporation, which that authority, after prolonged and mature deliberation, absolutely rejected as wholly opposed to the instincts, traditions and religious usages of the various communities of the City. Dr. Turner required that every dead body before being removed should be first certified by a medical practitioner who should state the exact disease of which the person died. The common sense of the Corporation, practical as it invariably is, informed Dr. Turner what a Frankenstein he would raise. Yet this thrice-rejected proposal finds a place by way of suggestion in the Resolution! No *practical* sanitary reformer, entertaining the cardinal principles so wisely laid down in the preamble would ever venture to propose it seriously. This single instance shows how cardinal principles are formulated, and how so-called practical suggestions are made which tend to cast to the winds those very principles! There are many other equally unpractical suggestions, made by a variety of sanitary officers, but all aree inconsistent with the "cardinal principles" laid down. We shall refer to some of them on another occasion to show their impracticability. But we cannot conclude this review without repeating that the Resolution is jejune, uninforming and uninstructive, and in no way adds to our knowledge of practical hygiene in this country. It is merely a collection of commonplaces and platitudes of sanitation. As such it is hardly worthy of being placed as a State paper in the archives of the Government.

Notes of the Day.

The Scene in the House.

The scene in the House of Commons on Thursday when the Speaker was forced to suspend the sitting has not been equalled since the Liberals, then in Opposition, howled down Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, who was put up to answer a motion on the Free Trade question, because they wanted to hear Mr. Balfour first. They did not get their way but they succeeded in bringing the proceedings to an untimely end. So, on the present occasion, the Opposition merely have the satisfaction of having made further discussion impossible, because they were defeated on a straight vote for the adjournment. This is carrying the "whole gospel of anarchy" into practice in Parliament itself; a few repetitions of such an incident and there would be an end to Parliamentary discussion. Some of the solemn reproofs that were addressed to the Liberal Opposition in 1905 by Unionist speakers and journals might be usefully resuscitated to-day to rebuke Mr. Bonar Law the ineptness of whose leadership has once more been pitifully demonstrated. We are told that the Leader of the Opposition had made an appeal to his followers in the Lobby to refrain from disorder. The extent of the personal influence and respect which he enjoys among them was illustrated by what followed, and his immediate compliance with their injunction not to answer the Speaker's perfectly reasonable and legitimate question

The Speaker's Appeal.

It is a well-recognised tradition of the House that the leaders should support the Speaker in maintaining order and the decency of debate as much against their own followers as against those opposed to them. Since Mr. Law failed to intervene when his supporters were behaving like hooligans and defying the Chair, it was natural enough for the Speaker to ask him whether he approved of the demonstration, a question which was evidently put in the hope of moving the Leader of the Opposition to make some effort to restrain his unruly supporters. Mr. Bonar Law's remark that his duty was not to answer any such question is amazing. Whether he was bound to answer it or not is not the question. It was an appeal on the part of the Speaker to the Leader of the Opposition to assist him in maintaining order, and that he refused to respond to it was a breach of the most honourable traditions of the House. No Speaker has ever before been compelled, as was Mr. Lowther on this occasion, to state that the failure of a party leader to assist him in maintaining order made a suspension of the sitting unavoidable. The incident is the more amazing since it is stated that the disorder was confined to 30 or 40 members and was not general among the Opposition. That made it easier for Mr. Law to exert his authority and appeal to the unruly element among his party to behave themselves.

The Incident in 1905.

The circumstances of the affair in 1905 which has been alluded to were somewhat different. On that occasion the *whole* Opposition, nearly half the House, persistently demanded that Mr. Balfour should speak by calling "Balfour, Balfour!" and after this had lasted some time Mr. Lyttelton gave up the effort to make himself heard and the debate was adjourned. Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman was hotly criticised, and rightly so, for not appealing to his followers to allow Mr. Lyttelton to be heard, but just as it has always been a tradition that party leaders should uphold the authority of the Chair it has been equally a tradition that the House is not bound to hear a member it does not want to hear, and it would have been more in the interests of order if Mr. Lyttelton had desisted from the attempt to speak. On the present occasion a small band of members were attempting to defy the properly ordered decision of the House, by a large majority, not to adjourn, and succeeded in doing so, in the absence, as Mr. Lowther said, of any attempt on the part of their leader to assist the Speaker in maintaining order. The charges against the Speaker, who is a Unionist, of bias and partiality, are of course, absurd and the suggestion that he will resign, as a result of the incident, is, we should think, equally absurd. The Unionist press would be better advised if it endeavoured to prevail on Mr. Law to resign.

The Services Commission.

The Public Services Commission resumed its sittings in London May 4. Mr. Gokhale is, of course, an absentee. He has gone to Vichy to undergo treatment of the kind that has been beneficial to him in past years. If his constitution reacts to the cure, he may be able to take his place on the Commission in due course, but for some weeks at least he will have to put away all thought of returning to work. The sittings so far have been given up to official witnesses representing the various departments outside the covenanted Civil Service, and one sitting was marked by a passage of arms between Mr. Abdur Rahim and Colonel Sir J. Ottley, the last principal of Cooper's Hill. This witness expressed the view (so frequently declared before the Commission in India in regard to other matters) that the Indian is not the equal of the Englishman in the engineering work required by the Public Works Department; and therefore that, as Indian engineers could not be appointed to the higher posts, it was cruel to require them to come to England for a university course. Pressed by Mr. Abdur Rahim as to his real meaning, Sir J. Ottley explained that he was anxious not to appear offensive but "it was a cruel thing for Indians to have to spend money on a small chance of getting their sons into the service."

A Vicious Circle.

These answers illustrate the hopelessness of the situation created in one Indian department after another; as also did Mr. F. C. Drake's statement at the first sitting, to the effect that Indian students could not be trained to forestry work in India as they could in Germany, where training had been going on for centuries. English critics, official and other, continually complain of the too literary character of Indian education, and urge the Indian student to go in for applied science. But in order to do anything in the scientific professions he must contrive to get a European training, and when his family has undergone the sacrifice entailed by this, he learns that there is next to no opportunity for him in the public service of his own country. And then the benevolent English official explains that a European training in the professions that cannot be prepared for in India is a cruelty to the young Indian, who must learn to be content with a permanently subordinate position. Here, surely, is a peculiarly vicious circle.

The Ipswich Bye-election.

In regard to the Ipswich bye-election a serious quarrel was recently reported in the Unionist ranks. The trouble arose from the possession of two candidates,—Mr. Bunnell H. Burton and Mr. F. J. C. Ganzoni. After a very stormy meeting the supporters of Mr. Ganzoni won, but they may have cause in a few hours to regret the division which they have brought about. A Home paper reports that not only do some of the prominent workers openly declare that it would be a waste of time to fight the election, but others are going about saying that they will abstain from voting. The telegram to-day that Sir Edward Carson as well as Mr. Lloyd George were expected at Ipswich last night shows that the contest is likely to be a memorable one from a party point of view.

Sir J. D. Rees' Lament.

Blocking motions (as was learnt from a Reuters' telegram recently) in the House of Commons are henceforth, if not a thing of the past, at any rate placed under severe restraint. A new standing order was adopted on May 5 on the motion of the Prime Minister, which declares that "in determining whether a discussion is out of order on the ground of anticipation, regard shall be had by Mr. Speaker to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time." This was adopted without a division, but not without some lament on the part of Sir J. D. Rees. Mr. Asquith rightly said that the proceedings of the House had been reduced to an absurdity by the tactics of these individuals: but Sir J. D. Rees was, able to "remember occasions when discussions on Russia, the Congo. India and Persia had been prevented which, if they had proceeded, would inevitably have given a false impression of the opinion of the House." He will have for the future, as "India" remarks, to hunt for other methods in which to exercise a perverse ingenuity.

The Trans-Persian Railway Scheme.

It is not clear from the Blue-book on Persia, published the other day, whether the projected trans-Persian railway is to be a Persian railway pure and simple, or if it is intended to extend it to India. The military and political issues raised by the project of a line to India are so tremendous that it would be unsafe to leave our policy for a moment in doubt. In the Blue-book itself the railway is described as "a railway traversing Persia from north-west to south-east." We could understand a railway as far as Bandar Abbas, near the entrance to the Persian Gulf, but Bandar Abbas would naturally be described not as the south-east but as the south of Persia. South-eastern Persia is for the most part desert, and a railway to Geater, which is at the extreme south-east corner, on the edge of Baluchistan would be meaningless except as a stage in a further prolongation to India.

AMAZING SCENE IN COMMONS.

OPPOSITION UPROAR.

DISCUSSION PREVENTED.

SITTING SUSPENDED.

MR. BONAR LAW AND THE SPEAKER.

AMENDING BILL CAUSE OF DISTURBANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

In the House of Commons to-day, it was announced that the Irish Amending Bill would be first introduced into the House of Lords and the latter would decide whether to consider it before the Home Rule Bill itself.

MR. BONAR LAW ON GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS.

Mr. Bonar Law pressed for the introduction of the Amending Bill, saying that it was not fair for the House of Commons to continue the discussion of the Home Rule Bill without knowing the Government's real proposals.

Mr. Asquith replied that he would explain the reason later.

A MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

When the Bill came up for the third reading, Lord Robert Cecil moved the adjournment, saying his reason for so doing was that the Government would not command a majority when the whole of their proposals were submitted.

Mr. Asquith replied that the House of Commons must give a deliberate judgment on the main proposal first.

Mr. Bonar Law affirmed that the whole proceedings were farcical and he saw no use in participating in them.

The motion to adjourn was rejected by 286 votes to 176.

The Speaker then put the motion for the third reading.

OPPOSITION OBSTRUCTION.

Thereupon the Opposition raised the chant "Adjourn! Adjourn!" and kept up the uproar.

The Speaker asked Mr. Bonar Law if he approved the demonstration but Mr. Bonar Law refused to answer amid frantic Opposition cheers. The uproar still continued and the Speaker said that in the absence of Mr. Bonar Law's assistance in maintaining order a suspension of the sitting was unavoidable. The members left the House amid continued confusion.

TIME TO RECONSIDER THE MINISTERIAL ATTITUDE.

The sitting was suspended until to-morrow.

The Home Rule Bill is not on the order-paper again until Monday. Ministers will thus have time to reconsider their attitude regarding the Amending Bill.

THE SPEAKER'S QUESTION TO MR. LAW

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

The Unionists' chant "Adjourn" during yesterday's debate in the House of Commons was raised when Mr. Campbell rose to move the rejection.

When Mr. Bonar Law rose to answer the Speaker there were cries from the Opposition back-benches of "What right has he to ask that of you?" "Don't answer!"

Mr. Bonar Law replied: "Mr. Speaker, I do not presume to criticise what you think is your duty, but I know mine, and that is, not to answer any such question."

It is stated in the Lobby that Mr. Bonar Law previously appealed to his followers to refrain from disorder. The chanting was confined to some 30 to 40 members.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The papers express, the opinion that, if disorders are resumed on Monday, which will possibly depend on the result of the Ipswich by-election, the debate may be closured and the bill read the third time immediately.

The "Daily Mail" says that the possibility of the Speaker's retirement was discussed in the Lobby.

The "Morning Post" says that the Speaker does not desire to remain in office after this Parliament.

The "Daily News" declares that some members of the Opposition consider that the retirement of the Speaker would enable them to hold up the House of Commons in earnest and compel dissolution, the continuance of disorder preventing the election of his successor.

Some of the Unionist papers accuse the Speaker of partiality and contrast his attitude towards Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman on 22nd May, 1905:

The "Daily News" criticises the form of the Speaker's question. The journal declares that twenty Radicals were incensed at the Government not disclosing the terms of the Amending Bill.

ARMS-SMUGGLING BY NATIONALISTS.

CONSIGNMENT OF BAYONETS SEIZED.

LONDON, May 21.

The Dublin Customs have seized a consignment of bayonets for Nationalist volunteers.

NOTABLE PARTY SPEAKERS AT IPSWICH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

Mr. Lloyd George will speak at Ipswich to-night. The announcement that he would do so came as a surprise and followed on the announcement that Sir Edward Carson, Mr. F. E. Smith and Major Bowden would arrive to-night and go in procession to Mr. Ganzoni's meeting.

EXTENSIVE GUN-RUNNING IN ULSTER.

LARGE CONSIGNMENTS LANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22

The "Daily Mail" publishes a telegram from Belfast stating that there has been extensive gun-running in Ulster for the past fortnight and that large consignments have been landed.

OUTRAGE ON ALBANIAN AUTONOMY.

PLEDGE OF NON-INTERFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

Essad Pasha has arrived at Brindisi and gone to Naples. He has signed a pledge never to interfere in Albanian affairs.

SUPPRESSION OF PEASANT RISING AT SIAK.

DURAZZO, May 21.

An expedition of three hundred volunteers, commanded by a Dutch major, has suppressed the peasant rising at Siak. The Major parleyed with the peasants, who promised to disperse and send a deputation to Durazzo to formulate their wishes.

"SHAMEFULLY DECEIVED BY HIS SOVEREIGN."

LONDON, May 22.

Essad Pasha at Naples denied that there was a conspiracy in Albania. He said he was the victim of a plot on the part of the Austrian and Dutch gendarmes, protested against the outrage on the Albanian autonomy and added that his sovereign had shamefully deceived him.,

RUMOUR OF DEPORTATION TO TRIPOLI DENIED.

ROME, May 22.

It is denied that Essad Pasha will be deported to Tripoli.

PANAMA CANAL ACT.

ELOQUENT DEFENCE OF REPEAL OF EXEMPTION CLAUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 22.

Speaking in the Senate, Mr. Root eloquently defended the repeal of the tolls exemption clause of the Panama Canal Act. He dwelt on the universal rule of morals that a promiser is bound to keep his promise.

RECIPROCITY IN COASTAL TRADE.

ENGLAND'S CLAIM FROM JAPAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

In the House of Commons, Sir John Rees inquired as to the steps taken to obtain from Japan a reciprocity in coastal trade.

Sir Edward Grey replied that the matter was still the subject of correspondence with the Japanese Government. No doubt the recent change of Government in Japan had unavoidably delayed Japan's answer.

Mr. Kandeth who has been appointed to the Indian Educational Service is posted as Professor of History in the Presidency College, Madras, in the place of Mr. Green who goes as Principal of Government Kumbakonam.

TIBETAN TREATY RATIFIED.

REPORTS DIFFER REGARDING GREAT BRITAIN.

COMPLETE AUTONOMY FOR TIBET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22

According to a telegram from Peking to the "Daily Telegraph," the British and Chinese delegates in Simla have initialled the draft of the Tibetan Treaty. It provides, says the telegram, that Great Britain and China shall have representatives in Lhasa and gives to China undisputed sovereignty in Outer Tibet, including Koko-Nor.

CHINESE RESIDENT AT LHASA.

A message to "The Times" from Peking says, that Chinese reports from India state, that the Tibet Convention has been initialled.

It is understood that the complete autonomy of Tibet proper has been recognised. China is entitled to maintain a Resident at Lhasa with a suitable guard.

A semi-autonomous zone will be constituted in Eastern Tibet, wherein the Chinese position will be relatively much stronger.

The correspondent adds, that it is disappointing that he has not been able to learn that provision has been made for the establishment of a British Resident at Lhasa.

CHINESE NAVY.

REPORT OF AMERICAN CONTRACT OFFICIALLY DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, May 22.

The report that the Chinese Minister for the Navy had contracted with the Bethlehem State Works for the building of a naval dock and other works at Fuchow is officially denied.

A GIANT LINER ADRIFT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 22.

The giant liner, Vaterland, has arrived here on her maiden voyage. The tide tore the vessel from the swarm of tugs and the Vaterland drifted broadside on for a mile down the stream, obstructing navigation for several hours. Eventually she was got under control and berthed.

MEXICAN MEDIATION.

NO DEFINITE PROPOSALS YET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NIAGARA, May 22.

There have been separate conferences on the part of the South American mediators with the American and Mexican delegates. No definite proposals have yet been made.

PORTS OPEN TO INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

A despatch from General Carranza announces that the ports of Tampico and Matamoras are open to international commerce.

OILMEN RETURN TO TAMPICO.

TAMPICO, May 22.

Business is being resumed and the oilmen are returning.

REBEL DELEGATE TO NIAGARA.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

The Rebels are sending a representative to the Niagara Conference to submit the proposals of Carranza.

TURKISH ARMAMENTS.

TWELVE DESTROYERS ORDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HAVRE, May 22.

Turkey has ordered twelve destroyers here.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

RESULTS OF FIFTH ROUND TIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

In the fifth round of the Amateur Golf Championship Graham and Jenkins obtained good wins. Blackwell, Macfarlane and Hutchinson were beaten.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

Surrey beat Somerset by four wickets.

SUFFRAGETTE OUTRAGES.

ATTEMPT TO INTERVIEW KING FRUSTRATED.

MORE PICTURE SLASHING.

FLOUR BAGS THROWN AT MAGISTRATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

A suffragette deputation that was attempting to interview the King as His Majesty was returning from Aldershot, was confronted by thousands of police and soldiers around Buckingham Palace. The suffragette procession was broken up at the top of Constitution Hill and Mrs. Pankhurst and others were arrested.

The arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst took place opposite the Palace. The suffragettes forced one of the gates at Hyde Park Corner and fisticuffs ensued, some persons being injured. Already forty-seven persons, including three men, have been arrested.

WINDOW SMASHING IN WHITEHALL

PAPERS AND TOOLS SEIZED AND 67 ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

Further arrests for window smashing in Whitehall were made yesterday evening. They totalled 67 and include Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and Mrs. Drummond, who was arrested on the doorstep of Mr. McKenna's house.

A CAMPAIGN AVERTED.

The police raided a flat in Maida Vale, arrested five women and seized half a hundredweight of pebbles in bags, hammers, choppers and important documents. It is believed that a huge window-smashing campaign was thus averted.

GALLERY PICTURES AGAIN ATTACKED

SPECTATORS ASSIST AT ARRESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

Two Suffragettes attacked five pictures in the National Gallery and two in the Academy. The damage done was slight. Both the National Gallery and the Academy are now closed.

Spectators of the acts were enraged and assisted at the arrests.

WILD SCENES AT BOW STREET.

BAGS OF FLOUR THROWN AT MAGISTRATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

Wild scenes were witnessed at Bow Street to-day at the trial of the Suffragettes arrested yesterday evening and the Magistrate adjourned the Court. Women threw bags of flour, etc. at the Magistrate.

ROYAL VISIT TO ALDERSHOT.

THE KING'S APPRECIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22

In an order to the troops at Aldershot, the King expresses satisfaction at the consistent progress in practical training and the keen co-operation of all ranks. His Majesty notes a steady development of the Flying Corps and an improveemnt in the equitation and stable management of the cavalry.

BRITISH SQUADRON TO VISIT KIEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

Four battleships and three cruisers of the first fleet will visit Kiel in June.

CANTEEN SCANDAL CASE.

DEFENDANTS PLEAD GUILTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

When the Canteen case was resumed today at the Old Bailey the civilian defendants pleaded guilty. Thereafter the accused Armstrong, Burns, Johnson, Kelly, Millward, Mitchell and Quarrell pleaded guilty.

Judgment will be given on Monday. Counsel asked that the case of Colonel, Whittaker be taken on Monday.

ARRIVAL OF HINDUS.

STEAMER NOT TO PROCEED TO VANCOUVER.

LABOUR DEMONSTRATION FEARED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA, May 22.

The Komagata Maru with 370 Hindus aboard has arrived at the quarantine station. The immigration officials will go on board to-morrow.

The vessel is destined for Vancouver, but will probably not be allowed to proceed thither for fear of a Labour demonstration.

The charterers, a Kobe, firm, apparently counted on the berthing of the ship inasmuch as they have instructed Lloyds agent to sell the coal which comprises the vessel's cargo if the Komagata Maru is not turned back.

IMPORTANT STEAMSHIP COMBINE.

P. AND O. AND BRITISH INDIA AMALGAMATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

The Amalgamation of the Peninsular and Oriental and British India Steamship Companies is officially announced.

The agreement between the P and O. and British India companies provides for the exchange of stock between the two companies.

The Board will be fused and the interests of both will be identical, though the Companies will continue to work as separate entities.

WRECK OF BIRKENHEAD.

ANOTHER SURVIVOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22

The announcement of the death of the late Captain Lucas has elicited the fact that there is yet another survivor of the wreck of the Birkenhead still alive in the person of Corporal John Smith.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.

The death is announced of Sir Francis Laking.

Sir Francis Henry Laking, whose death is announced by Reuter, was Physician in Ordinary and Surgeon Apothecary to the King and Prince of Wales: Apothecary to H.M.'s Household: And Consulting Physician to the Victoria Hospital for children.

RS. 5,38,000 CLAIMED FOR BREACH

SUIT DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 22.

Mr. Justice Robinson in the Chief Court to-day delivered judgment in the suit heard on Monday for Rs. 5,38,000 damages for breach of contract brought by Yeo Chew Sum, merchant against the British Burma Petroleum Company Limited, and E. Seabom Marks of Landon.

His Honour in the course of a long judgment said, that it was pleaded that the second defendant had admittedly received 94,000 odd shares for services rendered to Mower and Company or somebody, the consideration for which was undisclosed, and that his cross-examination established that that the syndicate which promoted the first defendant Company was only the second defendant under another name. But there was no direct evidence and the second defendant never exercised his option. His evidence coupled with the fact that he did cancel the option and voluntarily exercised it, the plaintiff must, therefore, fail in his case. If the agreement was one made by a promoter it would not be binding on a company subsequently formed and it could not be ratified by the company when it came into existence. It was never ratified by the company and the only way in which the company could be bound was, by the plaintiff's obtaining a fresh agreement embodying those terms.

The suit was dismissed as against both defendants with costs in favour of the first defendant.

SMALL CAUSE COURT SENSATION.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST PLEADER'S CLERK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 2

Great excitement prevailed in the Court of Small Causes to-day owing to the arrest of a pleader's clerk who is charged with being concerned in a serious of frauds in the withdrawal of half costs in connection with suits which have been compromised.

About thirty specific cases are alleged against the accused who was assisted in his malpractices, it is reported, by at least two pleaders. The matter has been placed in the hands of the C. I. D.

LONDON LETTER.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE ULSTER CRISIS

THE £210 MILLION BUDGET.

CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL.

Mr. Lloyd George's £210 Million Budget was, of course, the chief political topic of mail week; otherwise things were again "normal and various" says the correspondent. Ulster has fallen back into its proper place, and people have made up their minds that the Ulster crisis has got to be settled.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 8.

It is surprising what a jolly change has come over the face of public affairs since we emerged from what, until ten days ago, looked like becoming a permanent Irish crisis. Things are once again normal and various. Ulster has fallen back into its proper place. The newspapers contain other names than those of Carson and Bonar Law and Captain Craig. We feel grateful to the organisers of the Belfast Lough gun-running exploit for dispersing the horrors in a storm of laughter—clearing the air, not merely for pacific negotiations, but for the Budget and other subjects not altogether devoid of interest. The House of Lords finds itself able to give up two days to the discussion of women's suffrage; Ministers of the Crown can speak with the proper facetiousness at the Royal Academy banquet and can leave their offices for the purpose of attending, with the King, the opening of the new buildings of the British Museum. Lord Curzon has contributed a little to the public entertainment. In the House of Lords he reiterated, with customary point, his well-known objections to women's suffrage; and in a speech at the meeting called to further the School of Oriental Studies (of which we hear so much and know so little), he spoke of the necessity of getting into the skin of the Oriental. Think of it! But naturally, the subject of the week is the Budget.

TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS.

For several years now the British taxpayer has been growing accustomed to an annual expenditure of £200,000, 000 sterling, roughly three times the sum which had to be found every year by a Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Gladstonian days. Mr. Lloyd George has this year to provide for a total expenditure of 210 millions—that is to say, nearly ten millions more than the existing taxes would bring in. His problem therefore is to get this additional ten millions without disabling industry or commerce and without adding appreciably to the burden resting upon the wage-earning classes. He proposes to do it mainly by a further and steeper graduation of the tax on large incomes. Incomes below £1,000 a year are not affected, but the fortunate persons receiving incomes above the £1,000 limit are to pay on an increased scale, and they will shriek louder than ever. The death duties, again, are to be re-cast, a heavier toll being taken from the very large estates so that the duties may yield a further £2 millions, while the balance is to be made up by diverting a million or so from the Sinking Fund, which, according to the established Liberal practice, goes to the reduction of the National Debt. In the proposed changes of expenditure there is not very much to interest the Indian reader, except perhaps the suggested re-adjustment of imperial and local taxation—a reform long overdue and welcomed in principle by all parties. You in India are familiar with the method of provincial grants from the imperial exchequer. We on this side have for many years suffered under a vexatious and inequitable distribution of taxes as between the local authorities and the central government. Mr. Lloyd George now proposes to do something substantial for the removal of a grievance which has hampered very seriously the local life of the country.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND THE BUDGET.

The discussion so far has been rather less vigorous and less enthusiastic on the Liberal side than was anticipatel. We were led to believe that the Budget of 1914 would rival that of 1909 in its significance and popular appeal, but this forecast has certainly not been fulfilled. There are in Mr. Lloyd George's present proposals no new principles of taxation such as those which stirred the country, and especially the landlords, five years ago, and the Chancellor was certainly less happy in the exposition of his scheme than the country expects him to be. His long speech was not remarkable for lucidity in the passages dealing with the most important changes, which are extremely complicated, and from the parliamentary point of view the proposals as they stand have the defect of involving an amount of legislation which

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LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 9.)

seemed at first to make an autumn session inevitable. Members of Parliament detest autumn sessions and the first result was a deputation to the Prime Minister by Liberal members urging their objections. The Budget is defended from the Radical side as yet another great measure of social welfare,—this being the modern method of commending fresh schemes of taxation to the general public. To old-fashioned Liberals who cling to the old policy of Retrenchment, the £200 millions is a "terrible total," but as a matter of fact most people have long since given up the old Radical fear of a large national budget. That fear is a survival of the older suspicion of the State which can hardly be made to square with the enormously increasing demands made by modern democracy upon the government. It is absurd to talk about retrenchment of public expenditure in a country bursting with wealth such as England unquestionably is. There are to-day among us more than 4,000 people with incomes of over £10,000 a year, and more than 10,000 with incomes of over £5,000. These figures of course are merely indications of the colossal expansion of industrial and commercial wealth in the present generation and the vast number of great incomes enjoyed by the possessing classes. It is obvious that even if it were possible, a return to the Victorian Budgets of 80 or 100 millions would be ridiculous in the face of facts such as these. The surplus wealth of these classes must obviously be turned as far as possible into the channels of public welfare. That is the justification of the 200 million Budget, and it would no less completely justify a budget of 500 millions if the public services secured by the readjustment of taxation were commensurate. Incidentally it may be noted that the Budget has had the effect of bringing the Chancellor of the Exchequer once more into prominence after a period of more than partial eclipse. It is singular that throughout all the exciting developments he has counted as a secondary member of the Cabinet. Now, however, that the Irish difficulty appears to be working out towards a settlement, we may assume that questions of domestic policy, and especially the land reform scheme, will keep Mr. Lloyd George well to the fore for the remainder of the year.

VAGUE TALK OF PEACE.

And meanwhile, what of Ulster and the astonishing change of temper and expectation noted a week ago? The conversations, we were assumed, had been resumed—but the sticklers for precision in terms now say that what is going on are not conversations but only informal talks between the leaders. On the one hand we are told that the impatience for peace is strongest in Ulster, where, perhaps we may infer, gun-running and warships have had their effect in making people realise that it is one thing to talk of civil war and prepare for it in exciting amateur ways, and quite another thing to organise overt acts of provocation and rebellion. On the other hand, however, there are statements about Nationalist misgivings and suspicions with regard to Government intentions, and to-day the papers contain a communique indicating Mr. Redmond's position.

The statements which have appeared recently in most newspapers with reference to the renewal of "conversations" on the questions of further concessions to Ulster are, according to his information, entirely incorrect. As far as he knows, no renewed "conversations" on the question of further concessions to Ulster have taken place, and the statement that Mr. Redmond himself has been in consultation with Mr. Asquith with reference to new concessions is untrue. The position of the Irish Party, with reference to concessions, has undergone no change since the second reading of the Home Rule Bill. Mr. Redmond is confident that the Home Rule Bill will now be proceeded with rapidly, and will receive its third reading, and will be sent to the House of Lords in its present shape, certainly before the Whitsuntide recess. Echoes of the military crisis are still heard in the further publication of what Sir Arthur Paget said and what Sir John French advised, and in the message of the Unionist leaders to the Conservative candidates fighting by-elections, we may still find references to the Unionist resolution not to permit the coercion of Ulster. But nobody minds. The Irish question has got to be settled: and although still the discussion of the terms is largely vague talk of argument or concession, we may take it that peace if only the peace of exhaustion is not very far off.

THE CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

The delegates of the Indian National Congress have been occupied since they arrived in preparations for the several meetings to be held next week. On Monday they are to wait upon Lord Crewe at the India Office, and on Tuesday to address a meeting at the House of Commons arranged by the Indian Parliamentary Committee through Sir Herbert Roberts. Sir William Wedderburn is following his usual custom in matters of this kind by giving a breakfast at the Westminster Palace Hotel, where the members of Parliament and others interested in Indian affairs will have an opportunity of talking to the delegates and hearing their statement of the questions at issue in the proposed reorganisation of the India Office. When the remaining members of the deputation arrive in the course of a few days the group will be, it is believed, one of the most effective ever sent from India to this country. Lord Crewe, it is understood, has up to the present fully intended to bring in his Bill during the present session; but one result of the additional work which will be thrown upon the House of Commons by the new Budget proposals may possibly be that no time can be allotted to its discussion. However, it is well to remember that the principal debates would almost certainly be in the House of Lords, and therefore it is especially needful for the Indian deputation to bring the Indian point of view before all who are in a position to influence the fortunes of the Bill.

THE J. K. APPEAL.

Up to the present we know no more than you know of the reasons guiding the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in allowing the appeal of Mrs. Besant in the J. K. suit. The reasons have yet to be published; but the decision, as our readers will have surmised, has given Mrs. Besant the victory in the eyes of the public which is so important to her just now. A week hence she is to begin her annual series of Sunday evening lectures,—this time on Mysticism—and the technical success of her appeal has doubtless prepared the way for a more impressive appearance than usual among her followers, who in this country are numerous and in many cases wealthy. The Lord Chancellor, in announcing the decision of the Board, declared that the proceedings in the Court below had altogether been misconceived and brought in a wrong form. And, in reply to a question from the respondent's counsel, he added that, as the boys had not been represented in the lower Court, the issues were not properly framed and the mind of the Court was not properly directed to the true question. This last observation has a bearing upon the feeling, the rapidly growing feeling, of the average man as to the irrelevance of the Privy Council as the Imperial Court of Appeal. No one can say that in a succession of famous cases during recent years, the mind of the Court has been directed to the true question—witness the Tilak case, the Clarke case, the Channing Arnold case.

A HYBRID DELHI.

In the architectural section of the Royal Academy are to be seen drawings of the secretariats and the Government House designed by Messrs. Lutyens and Baker for the New Delhi. Says "The Times," which reproduces two of the drawings: "The inspiration of these designs is manifestly Western, as it that of British rule (!), but they combine with it distinctive Indian features without doing violence to the principles of structural fitness and artistic unity." It will, I think, be agreed that the adaptations of the Moghul style attempted by the architects have a certain freshness and ingenuity; and in the result they may be greatly superior to the similar masterpieces of the P. W. D. But in the drawings they have an unmistakeable suggestion of the so-called White City style, the fashion of debased Saracenic introduced and standardised by the projectors of the international exhibitions. Much will depend, says "The Times" writer, "upon the resourcefulness and the ability of the Indian artificers themselves whom the Government of India proposes to bring together in Delhi to give expression, by their decorative work, to the best traditions of skilled Indian craftsmanship." So this, then, is to be the gain of the agitation carried on by Mr. Havell and his colleagues of the Indian party,—not an adequate opportunity for Indian architectural talent and skill, but a chance for the Indian artificer under the conditions imposed by the English designers? Well, it is at least something, though Mr. Havell may think it is less than nothing.

PEOPLE'S BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

PROPOSED PROCEEDINGS AGAINST DIRECTORS.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, May 22.

The application for misfeasance proceedings against the ex-directors and managers of the People's Bank came on for hearing before Mr. Forbes, District Judge, to-day.

Mr. Petman, Government Advocate, appeared for the petitioners, while Mr. Oertil, Mr. Gaculchant and several others represented the Directors. Mr. Dignasse, the liquidator, was also present with his counsel.

The objections filed by the Directors stated that the charges made against the Directors for alleged misfeasance were too vague for them to meet. Particular items should be specified and the petition should be supported by an affidavit as laid down in a Bombay ruling. After Mr. Oertel, counsel for Harkishen Lal, had spoken Mr. Petman explained that he was not responsible for the drafting of the applications. He would, however, submit that they might be returned to him for specifying the charges. The Court thereupon passed an order to the effect that the object of the petitions was to get a roving commission for the examination of the Directors. Such a course would be unjust to the Directors. The Court, however, allowed that misfeasance proceedings might be taken against the directors upon proof of their misconduct. Meanwhile the Court directed that fresh petitions specifying the charges should be filed, supported by an affidavit which the Directors should be called upon to answer, and fixed the case for the 26th instant.

MUNICIPAL DIFFERENCES IN HYDERABAD.

COMPLETE HARMONY NOW PREVAILS.

(Associated Press.)
HYDERABAD (Sind), May 21.

On enquiry it transpires that there is no foundation for the report to the effect that the President of the Hyderabad Municipality wrote to the Collector that he would resign if the two old Councillors were returned again. Best feelings now prevail in the Municipal Council, differences having been adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned.

LORD PENTLAND'S PROJECTED TOUR

(Associated Press.)
OOTACAMUND, May 22.

Lord Pentland will make a fortnight's tour in Bellary and Anantapur districts. He will leave Ootacamund by the end of June and return in the middle of July. Among the places he will visit, will be the historical ruins of the seat of the Vijaynagar empire at Humpi.

The "Zemindar" security forfeiture appeal will probably be heard by the Punjab Chief Court on the 12th June.

CANADA'S NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Photo by Central News.

Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE "GOOGLY."

SOME FAMOUS BOWLERS.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Probably the most discussed feature of modern cricket is the ball known as the "googly." The "googly," as every one knows, is a ball bowled with a leg-break action which breaks from the off. Where the term originated is not quite certain; but, though it seems a silly one, it suddenly became popular, and it is likely to live for many years to come, says "The Times."

The first man to bowl the ball was "Jim" Phillips, the famous umpire. He used to bowl it for Middlesex many years ago. His length, however, was poor, and, as he received little encouragement from those in authority, he gave up practising his invention. Mr. H. C. McDonnell was the next to bowl this particular ball, but he did it unconsciously, not deliberately. Bowling leg-breaks with a high action, and with his body twisted very much to the left, Mr. McDonnell imparted a lot of top-spin to the ball, but put on very little leg-break. Thus, though it broke very little, it came off the pitch very fast indeed. When this became known he lost a lot of his danger, but even the best batsmen were deceived in his bowling when meeting him for the first time. Mr. McDonnell bowled one googly that is referred to every year while the University Match is in progress. The ball pitched outside the off stump and hit the middle and off, and the batsman, Mr. A. C. Von Ernsthausen, expecting a big-leg-break, left it entirely alone. That was in 1904.

But before that Mr. B. J. T. Bosanquet was bowling googlies and bowling them with knowledge. He discovered the possbility of bowling an off-break with, apparently, a leg-break action quite by chance. When bowling leg-breaks, for pure amusement, with a lawn-tennis ball, he found that the more break he seemed to put on the less the ball broke. Trying to put on more break than ever he found himself, to his astonishment, bowling off-breaks. Mr. Bosanquet, being a born cricketer, knew that this could be no mere "fluke," if it happened again and again. He practised the two breaks at the nets until he got a fair command of the ball, and then introduced googly bowling to first-class cricket. Afterwards, of course, he won Test Matches and was for some time the terror of the Australians. It was said of him that he bowled more bad balls in one innings than any three good bowlers put together ever bowled in a match; but then he took more wickets with bad balls than any other bowler who ever lived. Moreover, the fact that some of them were so very bad made them good, for undoubtedly they used to upset even the most placid batsmen.

Mr. Bosanquet taught Mr. R. O. Schwarz the secret of the googly, and Mr. Schwarz mastered it very easily. He could break the ball more sharply from the off than any right-handed bowler, but, curiously enough he could never bowl the ordinary leg-break. Then came Mr. A. E. Vogler and Mr. G. A. Faulkner. Mr. Vogler for a time was the most dangerous of all googly bowlers; he was very accurate, bowled faster than others, had a very good fast ball, and never seemed to tire. Many good judges, however, have said that Mr. Faulkner was an even better bowler on his day, as he had something deceptive in his flight.

Mr. D. W. Carr, who took up googlies comparatively recently, is easily the best bowler of this class that England has produced since Mr. Bosanquet. He was not a young man when he began to study this new form of bowling, but he has always had a natural leg-break, and constant practice has given him a wonderful accuracy. J. W. Hearne turns the ball as sharply as anyone; indeed, his leg-break comes off the wicket with the pace and break that few, if any, have attained since "Joe" Vine, of Sussex, was at his best. Finally, there is Dr. H. V. Hordern, of New South Wales, who was been quoted as the superior of either Mr. Vogler or Mr. Faulkner. But we have never seen him at his best in this country.

The Madras Government, it is stated, is in communication with the Bengal and Bombay Governments regarding the working of the Secretariats there with a view to understanding the arrangements before the Local Government gives effect to the reorganisation scheme recently sanctioned by the Government of India.

MAY DAY PROCESSION OF SUFFRAGETTES.

In contrast to the usual methods adopted by the Suffragettes to bring their cause to the public notice, a pretty May Day procession, with decorated cars and maypoles etc., and headed by a mounted lady, paraded the principal streets of the West-end.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY CATASTROPHE.

S. M. R. CARRIAGE IN FLAMES.

TWO BURNT TO DEATH: SEVERAL INJURED.

(From our Correspondent.)
POONA, May 22.

Intelligence has just been received in Poona of a terrible catastrophe which happened to a mixed passenger train on the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway near Miraj to-day.

It appears that the excessive heat caused the axle box of the carriage to catch fire.

The flame extended to the carriage, and within five minutes the whole carriage was in flames.

Shrieks and cries for help were inaudible while the train was in motion. Several third class passengers jumped out and were severely injured.

Two Hindus were burnt to death and nine are in hospital at Miraj in a dangerous state. Further details are awaited.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, May 22.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain C. H. Rusell, 126th Infantry, is employed with the Frontier Miltia. Mr. T. B. Copeland is appointed Political Agent, Wana. Captain F. H. Humphrys is posted as Assistant Commissioner Thal. Mr. J. O. Laing is appointed acting Consul-General for Norway at Calcutta. Mr. G. A. G. Mungavin of the Indo-European Telegraph Department is appointed temporarily Vice-Consul at Lingah. Lieut.-Col. V. G. Drake Brockman I.M.S., is granted eight months' leave. Major J. R. Tyrell I.M.S., is posted as Agency Surgeon Bundelkhand. Captain C. I. Brierley, I.M.S., is posted as Civil Surgeon Peshawar.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major Quinn, 117th Mahrattas, becomes Lieut.-Col. Surgeon-General A. M. Crotts, retires from the service. Captain C. W. Ives, 2nd Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, is granted the Volunteer Officers' Decoration.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer Williams succeeds Engineer Hull as Assistant to the Shipwright Surveyor to the Government of Burma.

OOTACAMUND, May 22.

Mr. P. L. Moore will act as Inspector-General of Police while Mr. Gillman will act on the Board of Revenue.

Mr. Carmichael at present Acting Inspector-General of Police will revert to his permanent appointment as Deputy Inspector-General.

These appointments will only be given effect to from June after the return of Mr. Malony who is at Home on leave.

SIMLA, May 22.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. James Walker has been appointed Additional Member Imperial Legislative Council vice Mr. Laurie resigned.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Nind, Assistant Collector Customs, is granted eight months' leave.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Rai Kumudeen Kanta Bannerjee Bahadur, Drs. Debendra Natn Malik, Satish Chandra Bagchi, Rai Hari Nath Ghose Bahadur and Mr. J. S. Stealing are gazetted ordinary Fellows of the Calcutta University.

The following resolution has been issued in the Committee Department:—In the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department No. 4519-4554/47 dated the 29th May, 1907, it was decided that in view of the satisfactory financial position of the Post Office Insurance Fund the sums eventually payable in respect of existing policies in the life branch of the Fund should be increased by 10 per cent. and that the premia payable in respect of the sums assured under policies issued on and after the 1st April, 1907, should be correspondingly reduced. A recent investigation made into the past experience and present position of the Fund has shown that there is still a substantial surplus on the total operations connected with it and that it is possible to make a destribution of a considerable portion of surplus without affecting the financial stability of the Fund. His Majesty's Secretary of State has accordingly sanctioned the grant to holders of policies on the valuation date 31st March 1912, of a bonus at the rate of 2 percent. in the case of whole life assurances and 1 per cent. in the case of endowment assurances in respect of each year's premium pain since 31st March 1907, up to that date.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

CHARGE AMENDED IN THE SESSIONS.

(Associated Press.)
DELHI, May 22.

The eleven accused in the Conspiracy Case were arraigned yesterday before the Special Sessions Judge.

The prosecution counsel after reading the order of commitment amended the charge in accordance with the charge sheet framed in the Calcutta High Court in the A'ipore Conspiracy Case so as to cover charges against the eleven "and others unknown" under sections 302 and 120 B.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

On the application of the defence the case was adjourned till Monday morning to enable them to obtain a counsel from Calcutta.

After this case the Judge will take the case under the sedition section against certain of the accused and also under the Explosives Act.

HUGE FOREST FIRE IN JAPAN.

DEVASTATING AREA OF SIXTY MILES.

THIRTEEN PEOPLE KILLED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
TOKIO, May 21.

A forest fire is devastating an area of six by sixty miles in the province of Kitami, Hokkaido Island. It is impossible to check it owing to drought although the entire population of the districts affected is fighting the flames. Thirteen people are reported to have been killed.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S MEETING.

POST FACILITIES ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, May 22.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce this afternoon convened a meeting of non-official gentlemen and railway post and municipal authorities to consider the Report of the Post Facilities Enquiry Committee. Mr. K. G. Monteath, President of the Chamber took the chair. The following resolution was adopted:—

Whereas as a result of the recommendations of the Conference held at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the 8th August, 1913, to investigate the question of the development of the Port of Calcutta and of all transport facilities connected with it, the Government of Bengal did appoint a Committee of Enquiry and whereas the Report of the Committee of Enquiry with a request for criticism or suggestions on the measure dealt with has been communicated with the Government of Bengal, Marine Department Resolution No. 1290 dated Calcutta 28th March 1914, it is resolved that this Conference record,—(1) Their thanks to the Government of Bengal for so readily undertaking the enquiry and appointing so strong and representative a committee; (2) Their satisfaction at the very full and able Report issued with such commendable promptitude by the Hon'ble Sir William Duke K.C.I.E., C.S.I. and his colleagues and (3) their general agreement with the tenor of the Report.

This Conference further resolves to urge the pressing importance of the carrying out the proposed developments with the utmost expedition and in response to the request for criticism or suggestions desire that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce should submit to the Government copies of the replies received by them from the various firms and bodies consulted, seeing that in view of the many interests concerned it is impossible to formulate unanimous and definite recommendations as to detail. This Conference trusts that the various points raised in the replies will receive the careful consideration of the Government and the Port Commissioners.

IMPROVING EDUCATION IN C. P.

UTILISING OF IMPERIAL GRANT.

(Associated Press.)
NAGPUR, May 22.

The Hon. the Chief Commissioner approves of the Director of Public Instruction's proposals for the utilisation of a sum of five lakhs representing the amount allotted to elementary schools from the non-recurring grant of thirteen lakhs given by the Government of India in 1913 for the improvement of education. In according the above sanction Sir Benjamin Robertson agrees with the Director of Public Instruction that care should be taken to avoid undue extravagance in this matter and he approves generally of the instructions which the Director proposes to issue in order to secure economy. The Director's suggestion that preference should be given to long established and large schools and to places where local contributions are not available, is also approved, and the Chief Commisioner concurs with the Director's observation that the expenditrue on ordinary repairs, etc., should not be met from these allotments. Construction of new schools will be given prior claims over the extension of the existing buildings.

MORARJI GOCULDAS HOSPITAL.

GOVERNOR LAYS FOUNDATION STONE.

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, May 22.

In the presence of a brilliant assemblage of Chiefs, Government officers, and visitors, both ladies and gentlemen, the foundation stone of the Morarjee Goculdass General Hospital was laid at Mahableshwar this afternoon by H. E. the Governor, in which he was assisted by Lady Willingdon.

This project, which has been in the air for 19 years, has at length materialized, thanks to the keen and hearty interest evinced in it by Her Excellency.

Prince Mangalsinghjee of Bhavnagar with the young Kumar Shri Vijasinghjee left Bhavanagar yesterday for Bombay whence they will proceed by to-day's mail steamer, Macedonia, to England.

SANITATION IN INDIA.

GOVERNMENT POLICY

WHAT IS BEING DONE.

NEED FOR EDUCATION.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The Government of India have published a Resolution on Sanitation in which they review at very great length the various sanitary problems existing in India, the present organisation which exists to deal with them, and the whole sanitary policy of the Central Government and the recommendations they have made to the Local Governments. The Resolution is of great length and would fill more than seven columns of the "Bombay Chronicle." We give below the more important portions:—

The Resolution begins with a brief summary of the modern history of scientific sanitation in India, which, it remarks, dates from the end of the last century.

Comparatively little success attended early efforts except in the larger towns. On the one side, sanitary measures and systems of western countries were applied to India without due regard to the fundamental differences of western and eastern civilisations and of the conditions of life in tropical and temperate climates: on the other side, the people were unprepared for reform or any kind of change.

The ravages and horrors of plague and the discoveries resulting from medical research made some real impression on the educated community in India; and a demand gradually arose for sanitary surroundings and preventive measures, such as had not been known before. Dislike of action was, however, for long persistent even among the educated. So far as the uneducated masses were concerned their apathy, fatalism and resentment of interference constituted a formidable obstacle to all sanitary progress.

RECENT ACTIVITY.

The governments in India have moved more rapidly of late. In 1898, the Government of India issued an important statement of policy. In 1908, imperial grants amounting to Rs. 30,00,000 (£200,000) a year were made to local Governments. A new department of the Government of India was created in 1910 in order to relieve the Home Department of education, sanitation and some other branches of the administration.

CARDINAL PRINCIPLES.

There has thus been progress although the rate has hitherto been slow. In the land of the ox-cart one must not expect the pace of the motor car. The truly remarkable improvements effected of late years in the health of the army in India, in the case of Indian no less than British troops, cannot be expected in connection with the civil population. In the case of the army, the problem is concerned mainly with well nourished adults, all of whom are selected lives, living in sanitary surroundings, under military discipline. Moreover, so soon as a soldier becomes unfit for active service, he leaves the army and forms part of the civil population. In the case of the civil population, the conditions of the problem are very different, and sanitary reform has still to grope its way through a labyrinth of difficulties. In order to be successful it must conform to three cardinal principles:—

(1) it must rest on a knowledge of the people, their conditions of life, their prejudices, social customs and habits, their surroundings and financial means; and it must secure their co-operation;

(2) it must recognise the diversity of local conditions in a country which includes numerous communities, castes and creeds and which exhibits almost every variety of climate, temperature, humidity and level of sub-soil water, from the deltas of Bengal with their steamy atmosphere and dense lush vegetation to the burnt brown hills of the north-west frontier;

(3) its introduction must be preceded by preliminary local surveys, inquiry, or experiment.

SANITARY ORGANISATION.

As a result of the Plague Commission's Report Lord Curzon's Government took up with vigour the reorganisation of the sanitary department. Research institutes were started and an appointment of Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India was created. The functions of this officer were to advise the Government of India upon sanitary and bacteriological questions, to settle with local Governments the principles on which an advance should be made and to organise and direct research throughout India. The arrangement was not completely successful. Among the disadvantages, the separation of research from clinical work deterred men from entering the department, and the office work in connection with research prevented the Sanitary Commissioner from undertaking wide and constant touring. The organisation was accordingly modified in 1912. The Sanitary Commissioner is now the independent adviser to the Government of India in all technical and sanitary matters; but all questions of personnel as well as the administration of the bacteriological department and research generally have been placed under the control of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, with the Sanitary Commissioner as his staff officer.

The sanctioned strength of the superior sanitary organisation in India now is:—

(a) A Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

(b) A bacteriological department comprising—

(i) thirteen laboratory appointments distributed as follows:—

Central Research Institute, 1 Director and 3 Assistants.

Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, 1 Director and 2 Assistants.

King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Madras, 1 Director and 1 Assistant.

Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, 1 Director and 1 Assistant.

Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, 1 Director and 1 Assistant.

(ii) fifteen new appointments recently sanctioned for the prosecution of research work and direct investigation in the field.

GOVERNMENT POLICY.

The policy of the Government of India is to keep the control of research under itself, but to decentralise other branches of sanitation. The creation of an imperial department is no departure from that policy, and the large imperial grants already mentioned have been made without any interference with provincial Governments. While the general direction of a policy of public health must remain with the central Government, all detailed control and executive action are, and will be, left to local Governments. The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India is a touring officer empowered to consult and confer informally with local Governments and their officers upon matters connected with sanitation. He is not permitted to encroach upon the authority of local Governments over the officers under their control.

The position of provincial sanitary commissioners towards the administrative heads of the medical department varies somewhat in different provinces. The Government of India do not wish to interfere with the arrangements which local Governments may consider best suited to local conditions, but they desire to insist on the importance of defining the functions of the two officers and securing to the sanitary commissioner the position of responsible technical adviser to the local Government in all matters affecting public health.

In every province, sanitary boards have been composed with varying powers, some being merely advisory, others having authority to sanction schemes and allot funds. These boards are composed of officers belonging to the medical, sanitary, engineering and other branches of the civil services with the addition of non-officials. The Government of India view with favour and confidence the devolution of financial authority and responsibility to these boards, and they commend to local Governments the appointment of a permanent salaried secretary to the board where this has not been done. They believe that such an appointment, wherever made, has resulted in an increase of efficiency.

TRAINING OF STAFF.

Arrangements for training the superior sanitary staff are now engaging the attention of the Government of India. The chief difficulty at present is to provide courses in practical hygiene and in the study of the bacteriology and etiology of tropical diseases. It is hoped in the near future to make arrangements in India for the former and to utilise the schools of tropical medicine at Calcutta and elsewhere for the latter. Meanwhile, a British diploma in public health is required from candidates for the post of deputy sanitary commissioners and health officers of the first-class. Insects are a prominent factor in the dissemination of disease, and it is obviously desirable to provide in India, as soon as possible, a complete course of training for sanitary officers.

Training classes for sanitary inspectors are now held in all the more important provinces.

A substantial beginning has thus been made for the development of a department of public health and Indians have been freely enlisted for it. The posts of deputy sanitary commissioner and health officer are now open to Indians. Nine deputy sanitary commissioners out of 26 and the majority of health officers are Indians. The new bacteriological department consisting of 23 officers is also duly qualified Indians.

As health officers and sanitary engineers gradually relieve deputy sanitary commissioners of much of the drudgery of inspection and routine work, it is hoped that the latter will be set free to deal with epidemics and communicable diseases from a higher plane, and to consider issues of public health wider than those which they are able to review to-day. It is, therefore, important to provide in advance free interchange between them, the laboratory workers and those carrying out practical research in the field.

RESEARCH.

Research is slowly lifting the veil which hides the secrets of disease and mortality and opening up fields of inquiry scarcely thought of a generation ago. In 1902, a research institute was founded at Guindy in Madras, named the King Institute after Lieutenant-Colonel King, C.I.E., I.M.S., in view of his devoted efforts in the cause of sanitation in that presidency. The Central Research Institute has been established at Kasauli. The Plague Research Laboratory at Parel has been extended and re-equipped and is now the bacteriological laboratory for the Bombay presidency; and a proposal is under consideration to attach to it a school of tropical medicine. A reserch laboratory and school of tropical medicine are under construction at Calcutta. Pasteur institutes exist at Kasauli and Coonoor. A third is about to be established in Burmah, and it is under discussion to establish others in Assam (where it will be combined with a research laboratory) and Bombay.

Besides the routine work connected with the bacteriological diagnosis of disease, anti-rabic treatment, the manufacture of various vaccines and sera and general research, these laboratories at different times have been the centres of many special investigations, notable amongst which are those on plague and enteric fever. It is hoped that before long each province in India will have a laboratory fully equipped for research.

The foundation of the Indian Research Fund Association in 1911 has marked an important era in sanitary progress.

The association has been active and can already point to some achievement. Out of an income of Rs. 15 lakhs (£100,000) received since its incorporation and up to the end of 1913-14, an expenditure of over Rs. 14 lakhs (£93,333) has been sanctioned. In 1911, Major S. P. James, I.M.S., was deputed to study yellow fever in its endemic area and to draw up proposals for protecting India against the introduction of the disease. Those proposals are still under consideration. In the meanwhile, stegomyia surveys have been carried out in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi and Rangoon and other seaports. Anti-malaria schemes based on preliminary surveys have been carried out at a cost of Rs. 6,02,000 (£40,133). Investigations are at present in progress into the problems connected with the prevalence of cholera, kala-azar, dysentery, leprosy and goitre, as well as inquiries into the pharmacology of cinchona derivatives, the use of hydrocyanic acid gas as a pulicide and the fixation of chemical standards of purity for milk and milk products. Other investigations are under consideration regarding bacteriological standards of purity for fater-supplies, the different anti-cholera vassines and sera, the methods of water filtration and silt removal best suited to Indian conditions, and the etiology of diabetes and the fevers of short duration. These will be started so soon as more trained research workers are available. It is hoped also to carry out, during the next nonepidemic season, an experiment in plague prevention on a large scale on the lines indicated in paragraph 22.

Besides financing the investigations conducted by its own staff, the association gives grants-in-aid to outside research on approved lines. The co-operation of other workers has been sought, and every encouragement has been given to them. Grants for research have been made, for instance, to Professor MacMahon, Dr. Hossack and Mr. Howlett. The services of Indians have also been enlisted. Dr. Korke is engaged in an important investigation into kala-azar, while, Mr. Awati, a medical entomologist, is employed under the association. The Government of India cordially approve the policy of encouraging private enterprise in the cause of research.

MALARIA.

The Resolution proceeds to consider the results of Research and thus sums up the results of experience as to Malaria which, it remarks, than either plague or cholera.

(1) The conditions and causes underlying the prevalence of malaria vary greatly in different places, and no one anti-malarial measure is suitable for all.

(2) Quinine both as a prophylactic and curative agent is of great value to the individual. Its powers of saving life, alleviating sickness and destroying sources of infection cannot be over-estimated. There should be no relaxation in the efforts to educate the people in the use of the drug: and its sale by shop-keepers in rural areas might well be encouraged.

(3) The regular administration of quinine to children in schools during the malarial season is a practical measure of easy application and of proved utility: it is valuable alike for its immediate good effects on the health of the scholars and as a means of spreading knowledge of the use of quinine.

(4) In any community under control quinine prophylaxis properly carried out is a valuable weapon in the fight against malaria: in India with its free population, the ignorance and apathy of the masses, their prejudice against the drug, their objection to medicine when not actually suffering from illness, and the fact that it must be continued over an indefinite number of years; greatly limit the value of quinine prophylaxis.

(3) In anti-larval operations it is not necessary to abolish all breeding grounds of mosquitoes, even of known carriers of malarial infection: a marked amelioration in health conditions will ensue if the chief breeding grounds of the malaria-carrying mosquitoes are cleared.

(6) Malaria surveys have brought to light important and unexpected facts regarding the causation of malaria in particular localities. For instance, the enquiries of Major Liston and Dr. Bentley in Bombay disclosed the fact that malaria did not arise from the swampy surroundings of the city and that the malaria-carrying mosquito, was *N. stephensi*, which bred in the numerous wells attached to private houses. Again, Major Christophers has demonstrated that malaria in the Andamans is due to a species of mosquito *M. lodlowi* which breeds in the brackish water of the creeks and that the mosquitoes infesting the rice-fields in the neighbourhood are innocuous.

(7) Notwithstanding the initial expense, those anti-malarial measures, should be chosen which will act automatically, be independent of outside help and permanent in their effects: those which require regular repetition, constant attention or active co-operation on the part of the people, are, under present conditions, seldom durably effective.

(8) The treatment of permanent collections of water is important: whether it be effected by (*a*) water tidiness, through sloping of banks and clearing of weeds, or (*b*) stocking with fish of proved utility as mosquito destroyers, or by both methods.

PLAGUE.

As regards plague the chief conclusions that have been reached so far may be summarised as follows:—

(1) In India, where the pneumonic form of the disease is relatively rare, plague is essentially a disease of rats communicable to man and a few of the lower animals; an epidemic amongst men is directly dependent upon an epizootic amongst rats.

(2) Plague spreads from rat to rat and from rat to man through the agency of the rat flea.

(3) The plague bacillus under natural conditions does not long retain its vitality outside the body of the rat, the rat flea, or man.

(4) Plague has a definite seasonal prevalence, generally constant for any given place, but varying in different parts of India; investigation shows that the plague season coincides with the season of maximum prevalence of rat fleas.

(5) Infection is carried from place to place only over very short distances by the spontaneous movements of rats; in other cases, infection is carried either (*a*) by the agency of man or personal effects acting as a means of transport for infected fleas, (*b*) by means of merchandise, chiefly grain, which may contain rats as well as fleas. It is not yet established which of these two agencies is the more important, but recent work, both in India and the Far East, has emphasised the importance of grain as a vehicle for the transmission of infection.

(6) In comparatively few places in India does plague infection survive the adverse conditions of the non-epidemic season; such places are usually either (*a*) large towns, or (*b*) places which have been infected late in the epidemic season.

(7) In places which have suffered from repeated and severe epidemics of plague, the rats have become less susceptible to plague than are the rats in places which have remained plague-free or have suffered but slightly.

These conclusions, says the Resolution, have been arrived at after much careful and pains-taking research and constitute a great advance on the knowledge of plague, which was available when, in 1896, it first appeared in Bombay. They point, apparently, to a simple solution of the plague problem—no rats no plague. But this solution is not attainable unless the population concerned is convinced of the danger of living in close association with the rat and is ready to co-operate in its extermination. Unfortunately, attempts at rat destruction by trapping or poison frequently meet with active opposition. Experience in India suggests that owing to the excessive fecundity of the animals, general rat destruction, even when applied to extensive areas, gives only a temporary reduction of rat infestation and has a limited sphere of usefulness as an anti-plague measure.

OTHER DISEASES.

Cholera is now much less prevalent than formerly, but frequently occasions severe epidemics and still remains a constant cause of mortality. Epidemics have in several recent cases been traced to pilgrims returning from places of religious pilgrimage, at which there had been no recognised outbreak of the disease. In 1912, Major Greig was deputed to make a special investigation of the whole subject. That investigation, which still continues, has added to knowledge regarding the propagation of cholera and has established the fact that not only cholera convalescents, but also healthy persons who have been in contact with cholera cases, can act as "carriers" of the disease. It has also been shown that the germs of the disease can be recovered from a patient's dejecta kept under natural conditions for a variable but frequently considerable period; and that flies may play an important part in the dissemination of infection. These observations, while in no way opposed to previous knowledge that cholera is a water-borne disease, accentuate the importance of careful and thorough conservancy.

Small-pox is not a tropical disease, but it used to be so rife in India as to be associated among Hindus with its own special goddess. It now occupies a small place in the mortality returns. This result is due to the spread of vaccination during the latter half of the last century.

The prevalence of tuberculosis throughout India especially in the large cities is undoubted. In some of the latter the mortality exceeds that of certain crowded European cities. The difficulties of coping with the disease in India are immense and demand the fullest co-operation between Government and private agency.

No summary of public health is complete without a reference to infant mortality. In 1911, of 4,752,152 male children and 4,457,551 females born in India, 1,016,823 males and 873,677 females died. In other words, about one-fifth of the children born died within the first year of their life. It is difficult to arrive at the actual causes of this high rate of mortality. The figures at the disposal of Government are often of doubtful accuracy, and the comparison of figures from different localities is frequently fallacious. On a broad view of the subject the causes of infant mortality may thus be summarised: (1) malaria operating both directly on the infant and indirectly through the mother; (2) diseases due to insanitary surroundings and exposure to infection especially through the medium of flies; (3) diseases due to ignorance on the part of the mother with regard to the feeding and care of the infant; (4) accidents of child-birth and diseases attendant thereon. For (3) and (4) the custom of early marriage and the primitive and insanitary methods of midwifery are largely responsible. The latter lead directly to the death of the infant from tetanus and other diseases, and indirectly increase the infant mortality by depriving children of their natural nourishment either through the death of the mother or the failure of her milk as the result of sepsis. Deficiency in the supply of cow's milk has not been proved to be a predominent cause of infant mortality in India; but the question of improving both the quality and the quantity of the milk-supply without increasing its cost is engaging earnest attention.

It is hoped that the instruction of mothers and midwives will engage the attention of all medical women practising in India and especially interest the women's medical service which has recently been established.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The course of sanitary reform is much impeded by the want of complete and accurate vital statistics. Without them it is difficult to gauge the effects of sanitary measures or to convince people of their efficacy. The difficulties in the way of improving the reporting and recording agency especially in rural areas are great; but systematic checking and supervision of returns should yield good results. Dispensary returns and voluntary notification by private medical practitioners are useful as checks but are only partial in their scope. A comprehensive scheme for the improvement of general reporting is required. The Government of India invite the attention of local Governments to the importance of the subject.

The Government of India recognise that differences in local conditions preclude the issue of any general instructions but they commend the following propositions for consideration:—

(*a*) The reporting of vital occurrences should not be left exclusively to the municipal staff; reporting by the head of the household also should be insisted on. The two reports would then be available to check one another.

(*b*) The actual registration should be done not as an extra duty but by special registrars who should, if possible, possess a medical qualification. In the case of deaths, inquiries regarding the symptoms of the deceased could then be made from the person reporting and some check on the diagnosis of the cause of death could be obtained. Many people are attended during their last illness by unqualified persons or die without medical attendance.

(*c*) The registrar should be required to verify at least 10 per cent. of the reported births and deaths and this verification should, as far as possible, include all particulars such as cause, date, age, sex, place etc.

(*d*) The health officer should be in charge of the vital statistics in the town and should be responsible for supervising and checking the work.

(*e*) Experiments might be made in obtaining accurate registration in typical areas by means of a special staff which would also be employed in healing the sick.

SANITARY SURVEYS.

Concurrently with attention to the registration of vital statistics the Government of India commend to Local Governments the importance of sanitary surveys on broad lines. Something has been done in this direction and valuable reports have been drawn up, giving the real health conditions of towns and particular localities and indicating the existence of any special sickness or mortality and the definite causes underlying them. The Government of India desire that systematic working plans should be drawn up where this has not already been done with a view to mapping out the sanitary conditions of all the more important towns and localities in which sickness or mortality is above normal. This will occupy years of steady preparation; but as deputy sanitary commissioners are relieved of much of the routine work which at present they have to perform they should be able to carry this undertaking to a successful issue. The preparation of drainage surveys in towns in advance of needs obviates waste in the long run. In the absence of such surveys, work is often commenced in a haphazard way without due consideration of a scheme as a whole.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

The Resolution then proceeds to discuss questions of urban sanitation, conservancy, water-supply, drainage etc., and adulteration of food and drugs. In regard to the latter it says the adulteration of food and drugs is common and has an important bearing on public health. Provisions for dealing with adulteration of food-stuffs exist in most municipal enactments in India, but these are confined to municipal areas and are restricted in their operation Bombay and the United Provinces have special laws dealing with the question. The Government of India have recently enquired from local Governments as to the desirability of legislation, imperial or provincial, on the subject. The question is not free from difficulty, as, besides the necessity of fixing standards, a competent staff of analysts and inspectors is necessary and for any real success the co-operation of the people is required.

The Lucknow sanitary conference recommended that the development of the organisation of the transport and sale of milk should ordinarily precede measures of sanitary restriction; and that there should be mutual help and co-operation between sanitarians, milk dealers and the agricultural department. That department is already considering how to develop a profitable dairy animal, a measure largely dependent on suitable and regular feeding. While local authorities should clearly insist on cleanliness in the conditions under which cattle are milked and dairy produce is manufactured, stored, or transported in towns, the removal of cattle so far as possible to cheap, healthy and natural surroundings outside cities is a measure greatly to be commended. The establishment of co-operative dairy farms in the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and elsewhere has so far been attended with success and should be encouraged. Attempts might well be made to induce *gwalas* to organise milk production outside cities and its transport to market on co-operative principles. Should these methods prove successful, it may be possible without raising the price to bring the milk-supply under necessary sanitary control. The Government of India commend the whole question to the early attention of local Governments. With regard to milk standards, conditions in India differ from those in Europe, and chemical standards should be fixed by persons possessing adequate local knowledge and experience, and with due regard to local conditions.

TOWN PLANNING.

While much has been done, the Resolution continues, to provide drainage and pure water in large cities, there can be little hope of improving their sanitary condition permanently until measures are taken to relieve congested areas and to provide broader streets and buildings more open to sun and air. The constitution in 1898 of the Improvement Trust in Bombay marked a notable step in advance. By the end of 1912-13, the Bombay Trust had incurred an expenditure of Rs. 468 lakhs (£3,253,333) towards schemes aggregating Rs. 862 lakhs (£5,346,666). Broad roads have been driven through the heart of the city, slum areas have been abolished; and dwellings provided for the accommodation of the poorer classes. The Calcutta Improvement Trust constituted in 1911 is now developing similar schemes for the Improvement and development of Calcutta. Funds for these great projects have been provided mainly from local taxation and municipal contributions, supplemented in the case of each city by an imperial grant of Rs. 50 lakhs (£333,333) and, in the case of Calcutta, by a recurring grant of Rs. 1½ lakhs (£10,000) for 60 years. In other provinces, similar works have been carried out on a smaller scale in the larger towns, notably in the United Provinces and at Lucknow.

There has been, as already stated, an increasing desire on the part of the well-to-do in cities to escape from their present insanitary surroundings and to obtain houses in more open positions outside city limits. In India, as in England, municipalities are confronted by the difficulty of obtaining land for town extensions except at prohibitive cost. The multiplicity of small owners in this country, and the impossibility of persuading them to co-operate, render any considered and comprehensive plan of town extension impossible in the absence of some controlling and co-ordinating authority armed with powers of compulsion. In their letter of 26th July 1912, the Government of India indicated their opinion that where land on the outskirts of a town was mainly agricultural and could be acquired cheaply *en bloc*, the local body would probably be well advised to purchase it outright. Such a policy, however, will, for financial reasons, often be impossible on a large scale. Where the cost of acquisition is prohibitive, control may be preferable to acquisition, and in their circular letter of the 26th July 1912 the Government of India drew attention to the features of a scheme under discussion in the Bombay Presidency which has now been incorporated in a Town Planning Bill. The principal feature of this scheme is that the cost is apportioned and recovered from the various persons and interests concerned in the shape of a development contribution calculated in proportion to the increased value which is estimated to accrue to each plot on the completion of the scheme, the tax that can be levied from any one owner being limited, as in England, to one-half of the betterment estimated to accrue. The local body remains liable for any excess cost not covered by the tax. Such a

(Continued on page 12.)

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SANITATION IN INDIA.

(*Continued from page* 11.)

scheme involves taking powers to pool and redistribute small holdings in a form suitable for building purposes. It has the advantage of reducing capital outlay while securing for public purposes a share in the profits of the transaction. The Government of India have also invited an examination of the provision of municipal acts for dealing with insanitary areas and have inquired whether the limitations contained in the English Housing Acts on excessive compensation in areas, which, after due inquiry, have been declared insanitary, might not be introluced in India. The first step towards improvement is to fix a standard of light and ventilation suitable to local conditions; the next is to ensure that adequate building regulations providing for the standard are introduced by all municipal bodies and that a competent executive staff is appointed with full powers to carry them out. The whole question will be reviewed when the replies of local Governments have been received.

RURAL SANITATION.

As regards the rural sanitation the Government of India have informed local Governments that they are at liberty to expend a portion of the imperial grants for urban sanitation on rural sanitation, provided practical schemes for this purpose are forthcoming; but they have postponed special imperial grants for this purpose until such schemes are more generally advanced.

The following observations are based on practical experience of rural sanitation:—

(a) Travelling dispensaries may be used to spread a knowledge of the simple facts regarding the more common diseases. For this purpose the sub-assistant surgeons in charge should be given a special training in hygiene. Once they become known to the people as healers of the sick their advice as sanitarians may become more acceptable.

(b) The improvement of the village water-supply is as important as it is difficult. Apparently, excellent results have been obtained by disinfection of wells with permanganate of potash. Experiments are being made in different parts of India in the use of tube-wells, etc. It might serve as an useful object lesson to use pumps and tube-wells for the provision of water at fairs, schools, hospitals and local public offices. In some localities, a tank supply alone is possible and the difficulty is to protect even new tanks from pollution.

(c) In several provinces, notably in Madras, village unions, or circles, have been formed and their committees entrusted with small grants for the improvement of the sanitation of the village site. This measure might be extended experimentally elsewhere. It is calculated to encourage discussion and inquiry regarding sanitary work.

(d) Village midwives are, in some districts, encouraged by small grants of money and rewards to attend at the headquarters hospital for a short and simple course of training. These measures open up possibilities with reference to a reduction in infantile mortality and children's diseases generally.

(e) In most districts in India, the civil surgeon is also in theory the sanitary officer of the district. His duties at headquarters, however, do not allow him to tour and inspect in the district to the extent that is necessary: even in the case of epidemics in the district it is sometimes not possible for him to leave headquarters. In some provinces, district sanitary officers have been appointed and there can be little doubt that many more such appointments are required and that one of the most urgent and hopeful measures for promoting rural sanitation is the appointment of well-qualified and whole-time district health officers to control and organise all sanitary arrangements and experiments in the district.

NEED FOR EDUCATION.

The diffusion of sound education will, however, remain the most potent and penetrating instrument of sanitation among a population which still views it for the most part with hostility, or unconcern. The Claims of hygiene as part of their educational policy were recognised by the Government of India in their educational resolution of the 21st February 1913. It may be hoped that before many years have passed, educational institutions will have become missions of sanitation in their own vicinity and beyond. Meanwhile, some simple knowledge of the more common infectious diseases may with advantage be diffused. The difficulties are considerable and systematic organisation is required. The Indian branch of the St. John Ambulance Association has offered its valuable assistance. In several provinces, pictorial leaflets are distributed and simple lantern lectures and demonstrations are given at fairs and other large gatherings, while in Bombay popular lectures to teachers, students and others have been organised by Major Glen Liston. The Indian Research Fund Association has decided to establish a central bureau where lanterns and lantern slides, pictures, and skeleton lectures can be stocked for issue on loan. Much may be done by utilising the services of municipal health officers and medical subordinates attached to travelling dispensaries and by enlisting the sympathies and active help of medical women, private medical practitioners, and private philanthropic agencies and persons. Sanitation must begin at home and as the Hon. Sir Pardey Lukis and Colonel Firth, the former on the civil, the latter on the military side, have pointed out, there will never be any real advance in domestic or personal hygiene until the women of the counry realise its advantages and necessity. The encouragement of medical women to preach the gospel of health inside the zenana and to organise purdah parties for simple lantern demonstration lectures and the employment of nurse visitors as in Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, are to be commended. Periodical local conferences and publications similar to that recently issued by the Bombay Government entitled "Some recent sanitary developments in the Bombay Presidency" are very useful and keep the question of sanitation before the public mind. Other methods for preparing people to combat preventible disease and premature mortality may suggest themselves. There is room for many workers in the sanitary field. The Governor-General in Council appeals with confidence to all who have interest in the well-being of India to join with him and the local Government in a sustained endeavour to give effect to His Imperial Majesty's most gracious wish that the homes of his Indian subjects may be brightened and their labour sweetened by the spread of knowledge with all that follows in its train, a higher level of thought, of comfort and of health.

MISSING WIVES.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

On Tuesday before the Calcutta Commissioner of Police a story of considerable interest was related, says the "Indian Daily News'" in connection with the arrest of a young Anglo-Indian named George Reynolds said to be employed in the Empire Typewriting Agency who was charged with personating a C. I. D. Officer of the Bombay Presidency under the following circumstances.

Superintendent Aldridge stated that the accused was living in a godown in Sudder Street and was in receipt of a salary of Rs. 45 per month from the above mentioned Typewriting Agency. He called at the residence of Mr. W. W. Mitchell of Sooterkin's Lane, who was in quest of his wife who it was alleged had mysteriously disappeared after the birth of a child and who has not since been traced. The accused introduced himself to Mr. Mitchell as a C. I. D. Officer, Bombay and undertook to trace his wife. The complainant believing the accused allowed him to carry out the necessary investigations. The accused therefore called up all the servants of the complainant's house, and proceeded with an exhaustive enquiry going the length of taking notes in his pocket book. Subsequently, the accused accompanied the complainant to a hotel where both them had some liquor. The complainant casually came across a European of the same surname as the accused Mr. J. Reynolds who was lately employed as a Sergeant of the Calcutta Police. This Mr. Reynolds on hearing Mr. Mitchell's story challenged the accused who went the length of saying that he was personally known to Sir Frederick Halliday as a Detective Officer and expressed his willingness to proceed to the residence of Sir Frederick to have the fact confirmed. The accused having failed to produce his official card or credential the Police was communicated with resulting in the arrest of the accused. In response to the Commissioner, the accused said that he himself had lost his wife only 23 days ago and so he had felt some sympathy for the complainant who had likewise lost his wife hence he wanted to assist the complainant. He added that over his domestic troubles he was suffering from some hallucination and this was the only way he could account for representing himself as a Police Officer.

Superintendent Aldridge observed that beyond a few pegs the accused had gained no material advantage over this transaction. Mr. Aldridge added that the accused had further stated that he had come to Calcutta to arrest the actual man who was implicated in the Delhi Bomb Outrage.

Mr. Mitchell said that had he not come across Mr. J. Reynolds, late of the Calcutta Police, he, Mr. Mitchell, would have probably had to pay the accused some money to meet the expenses of an enquiry regarding the whereabouts of his missing wife.

The Commissioner directed the accused to be sent up for trial.

EMPIRE DAY IN CEYLON.

NO CELEBRATIONS THIS YEAR.

This year Empire Day is not to be celebrated by the schools in Ceylon as was hitherto done. The day will be observed as a public holiday only. On enquiry at the Secretariat a press representative was informed that it has been decided to have no celebrations on Empire Day, and that the Director of Education has been so notified. The King's Birthday, June 3rd, will, it is stated, be celebrated instead, and all schools in the Island will participate in the event. It is not certain whether this arrangement is to be repeated next year as well, but this year instead of Empire Day, the King's Birthday will be the occasion for a *tamasha* for school children.

BIRD MUSIC BY TELEPHONE.

Two naturalists in Hertfordshire, says the "Daily Mail," have succeeded in transferring the song of the nightingale from one village to another by means of the telephone. The distance between the feathered songster and the listener was about three miles, and while the high notes were not transferred, the "deep throb carried well. It is pointed out that the telephone receiver was quite a hundred yards from where the bird was singing, and had it been possible to place the receiver within fifty yards of the bird a very fair rendering of the song, it is believed, would have been conveyed across a much greater distance than three miles.

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FAMINE IN BUNDELKHUND.

RELIEF BY SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

HELP FROM BOMBAY.

The following report of relief work in Bundelkhand by Mr. N. M. Joshi, of the Servants of India Society, has been sent to us for publication:—

After visiting Bundelkhand in the second week of February in order to see the condition of the people and of cattle, and to consult the local leaders as to the relief measures that could be best undertaken by the non-official Famine Relief Committee, I was sent to the district of Jalaun after the Committee was formed to start work there both of human and cattle relief. But before beginning the work I made a short tour in some parts of the Central Provinces in order to see whence fodder could be cheaply imported into the area where I had to do my work. I returned to Orai on the 12th of March.

ORGANISATION OF THE WORK.

In order to interest the local people in the work of the Committee and to secure their sympathy as well as practical help for it, I thought it advisable to form local committees at all centres of work consisting of the prominent public men of the respective places. Local committees we thus formed at Orai, Jalaun, and Kalpi to help in our work. At Orai Rai Saheb Gopal Das Sharma, who is the chairman of the local committee, has been rendering every possible help, giving us valuable advice in all matters and actively assisting us in other ways. At Kalpi Khan Bahadur Raza Husain is the chairman of the committee, and Babu Krishna Baldeo Varma also is of great help to us. The Jalaun Committee is working under the guidance of Shet Himmatram and Mr. Ganpatrao, a local pleader. Latterly a committee has been formed at Karvi also to supervise the work that is being done on behalf of this committee. Mr. Jwala Prasad Choube, a retired Naib Tahsildar is the secretary of the local committee and has begun his work in right earnest. Local committees have also been formed at Band and Mahoba to supervise the work that is being done there on behalf of the Grain Merchants' Association of Bombay, who have promised a large subscription to the Servants of India Society for human as well as cattle relief in these provinces. Mr. Kunwar Harprasad Singh is our principal helper at Banda and his brother, Mr. Nand Kishor Singh, who is the Assistant Secretary of our committee, is at present solely devoting himself to famine relief work. The work at Mahoba is entrusted to the well-known firm of Messrs. Gayaprasad Mukundlal.

MEASURES TAKEN.

As distress among human beings as well as cattle is very great in this part of the province, I was asked to start relief work for both. But the Government measures in respect of human relief being adequate, the non-official committee decided to devote a larger part of the funds at its disposal to cattle relief. In order that this relief should reach all classes of people who deserve it, we decided to start both cattle camps and cheap fodder depots as measures of cattle relief. The former are necessary to protect a few necessary animals of the poorest people who have no money to purchase fodder even if sold at reduced rates. The latter are useful for a larger class of people who, though poor and deserving of help, can afford to purchase fodder for some of their animals provided it is given to them at easy rates.

In cattle camps we generally do not admit more than one or two animal belonging to one person, and that too only if they are strong and likely to be of service to their owners in the near future if saved. We are anxious to minimise the expenses of establishment and in order that the funds at the disposal of the Committee may chiefly go to the feeding of animals. In selling cheap fodder we are guided by the number of animals the purchaser of fodder possesses and generally do not give more than five maunds of bhusa per head per month, so that the maximum number of men may be benefited by our depots. As we help only a limited number of men both by our cattle camps and cheap fodder depots, owing to the limited nature of our resources, we take care to ascertain beforehand that the person seeking for our aid really deserves it.

Our human relief is restricted only to respectable families in straitened circumstances, who generally do not have male members to support them and to widows and orphans. This kind of relief is given by monthly cash payments instead of in the form of grain or cooked food.

CATTLE CAMPS.

We are at present maintaining two cattle camps on behalf of the Committee, and they are situated in the district of Jalaund, one at Orai and the other at Kalpi. The camp at Orsi was started on 20th March and that at Kalpi in the beginning of April. We are at present maintaining 260 animals in these two camps, and out of these 135 are cows, 52 bullocks, 58 calves and 15 buffaloes. The animals belong to all classes of people, Brahmins, non-Brahmins, and Mahomedans. About 80 animals belong to Brahmins, and the rest to the other castes of the Hindus including Ahirs, Kachis, Thakors, and others and Mahomedans. We have so far spent Rs. 434-1-9 on the camp at Orai, and about Rs. 650 on that at Kalpi. On an average the cost of maintaining an animal comes to about Rs. 5 per month. When the camps were first started, people showed some hesitation in sending their animals to our camps, probably for fear that the animals may not be returned; but the hesitation gradually passed away.

In addition to these two more camps have been recently started on behalf of the Grain Merchants' Association, Bombay, one at Banda and the other at Mahoba in Hamirpur district.

CHEAP FODDER DEPOTS.

Two cheap fodder depots are being maintained in the district of Jalaun on behalf of the Committee. The one at Orai was opened on the 2st of March and that at Kalpi on the 6th of April. About 5,000 maunds of bhusa have been sold at these depots till the end of April at a net loss of about Rs. 1,150. Over 2,000 maunds of bhusa were sold at the depot at Orai to more than 500 persons coming from nearly 50 villages in the tahsil of Orai as well as outside it. The demand for bhusa is very great and the difficulty of importing it from outside makes it impossible to cope with it adequately. The average number of maunds of bhusa given to each person at Orai during the period under report comes to 4 maunds, while the average number of animals possessed by each is ascertained to be 8, the total number of animals of these 500 purchasers being 4,200. This depot has been availed of by people not only of Orai tahsil but of Jalaun and Konch tahsils of the district and of some places in the Hamirpur district. In addition to the individual purchasers that come to our depot we have begun supplying bhusa at a reduced rate to the gow-shalas at Orai and Timrome. 260 maunds of bhusa have been supplied to the Collector of Jalaun, who has purchased it in order to give it free to a number of poor agriculturists. At the depot in Kalpi 2,400 maunds of bhusa have been given to 509 persons staying in 73 villages. The average quantity of bhusa given to each man is 5 maunds while the average number of animals he posssesses is 9. Bhusa sold at our depots was partly supplied by Messrs. Bhurnimul Daularam and Co., and partly by local merchants. A similar depot was opened at Karvi in the last week of April, and over 290 maunds of bhusa was sold before the end of the month.

HUMAN RELIEF.

By the end of April we had spent about Rs. 1,000 on human relief in the tahsils of Orai, Kalpi, Konch, Jalaun and Karvi helping about 500 persons belonging to about 100 villages. Of the total number relieved about 75 per cent. are women, mostly old and helpless widows. Here again the persons relieved belong to several castes, Brahmins, Thakores, Banias, Kayasthas, Mahomedans, etc. The figure given above does not include the number of dependents of the persons relieved.

HELP TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.

During my visit to Karvi I was told that a large number of school boys in the Karvi division had to leave school in order to go to the relief camps for work. These boys were for some time after the famine had begun kept at school on account of their being placed on gratuitous relief lists of the Government. But in April the names of these schoolboys were, I was told, removed from the list for reasons which I cannot guess, and the boys had no other course but to resort to the relief works. As I thought that it was undesirable that the school career of these children should thus be interrupted, perhaps never to be resumed, in the case of some, I thought it well to help them out of the funds of the Committee. Accordingly I placed a sum of Rs. 100 in the hands of the Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools for the Karvi division and requested him to help such children out of it as might be willing to return to school from the relief camps with a promise to give an increased grant for this work if necessary next month. From the middle of March we have made arrangements at Orai to receive and maintain orphans that may be found unprovided for in the district. So far we have received only five orphans, out of whom two have been taken back by the relatives and one has been sent to the hospital, leaving only two to be cared for by us. They are attending a local school at present.

PROSPECTS OF WORK.

Our relief work is now in full swing. In the next two months the need for relief will grow more urgent day by day, and we shall require a larger number of workers and ampler funds. The heat of the summer is growing and we shall have to make provision for drinking water at several centres. We hope not only to continue for the next two months all the different branches of work at present undertaken by us at different centres but to do our work on an increased scale.

THE MAHOMEDAN OATH.

QUESTION OF BARING THE FEET.

At the Central Criminal Court on May 1, before Judge Rentoul, Abdul Majied Hayar, 22, fireman, pleaded "Not Guilty" to an indictment charging him with wounding Abdul Gunny with intent to do him grievous bodily harm.

The prosecutor was a coal trimmer and the prisoner a fireman on board the P. and O. liner Poona. It was stated that the prosecutor had interfered in a dispute between the prisoner and another fireman, when the prisoner got a knife and struck Gunny several times. The prisoner was placed in irons.

The prosecutor was sworn on the Koran, which he kissed.

Judge Rentoul inquired whether that form of oath was sufficient for a Mahomedan. He recollected that once there was a discussion in his court regarding the administration of the oath to a woman who declared that she was a Mahomedan. As a matter of fact she was not, but they had to take her word that she was. Her shoes had to come off and she had to place her hand on the Koran and her chin on her hand.

An interpreter said there was probably a difference as to some of the sects of Mahomedans. He took as his guide Hughe's Dictionary of Islam, and incorporated in the oath which he had administered was the form which the Koran prescribed.

The prisoner said that Gunny attacked him with a stick, and that a third man, armed with a knife, also tried to attack him. In the general fight the prosecutor received the wounds.

The jury found the prisoner *Not Guilty* and he was discharged.

WONDERFUL BOY CONDUCTOR.

Photo by Central News.

Willie Ferrers, the wouderful boy conductor, leaving Marlborough after his visit to Queen Alexandra.

MR. JUSTICE HASSAN IMAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 22.

It is understood that Mr. Justice Hassan Imam is likely to be confirmed in the Calcutta High Court when Mr. Justice Stephen retires in autumn, a temperary appointment being then made in the place of Mr. Justice Imam.

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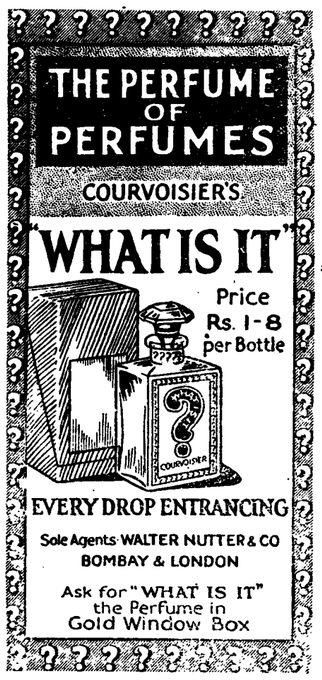
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POLICEMAN IN THE BLOOD.

PROFESSOR ABDERHALDEN'S REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES.

"The interest of the European medical body is at present concentrated on four questions," says the "Zeitung der Zeitungen," of Berlin.

"1, Does the 'Salvarsan' treatment against syphilitic affections constitute a danger for the patient, or is it superior to the old mercury-treatment?

"2. What importance is to be attached to the treatment of cancer and saroom (flesh tumours) with radioactive substances (radium and mesothorium)?

"3. Is the Friedmann treatment of tuberculosis, that has created such a sensation in the United States, more favourable than our methods employed hitherto for the curing of pulmonary diseases?

"4. Does the diagnosis, based on an analysis of the blood of the patient and discovered some two years ago by the well-known Professor of Physiology of the University of Halle, Professor Abderhalden, really revolutionise the whole diagnostic and therapeutic sciences, as the present experiments seem to promise, and as European medical authorities of the highest repute have affirmed?

THREE GREAT SCOURGES.

"Every progress in the treatment of the three great scourges of humanity, viz., syphilis, tuberculosis, and cancer is naturally of the very utmost importance. Yet the new theory of Professor Abderhalden, the director of the physiological institute of the Universinty of Halle, can certainly claim quite a particular interest too, and this as well among medical men as among the public.

"Should the present extremely interesting results be confirmed by the experiments still under way a new era full of promise would open before the diagnostic and therapeutic sciences, in the prompt recognition and in the successful treatment of diseases in man and animal.

"When two years ago Professor Abderhalden—for many years the collaborator of the famous organic chemist, Emil Fischer, celebrated throughout the whole world—published the news that after fifteen years of strenuous research work he was able to prove pregnancy at a very early stage by an examination of the blood this communication was received with the greatest interest by all medical men in every country. This interest did not bear so much on the new diagnosis of pregnancy, however important this question is in itself, but rather on the most ingenious theory that underlies the experimental methods of Abderhalden.

THE NEW EPOCH IN MEDICINE.

"The fundamental discoveries of serotherapeutics made by Robert Koch twenty years before had opened a new epoch in the history of medical science. Koch had proved that the human as well as the animal organism reacts against invading bacteria, 'xenogeneous' bodies as science calls them, by producing protective substances. The object of these protective substances is to annihilate the bacteria in the blood. Generally these substances show certain characteristics that make it easy to ascertain their presence. Thus a possibility was found to recognise certain infectious diseases at an early stage by an examination of the blood.

"But the discovery of Robert Koch has not only shown the way to a rapid diagnosis of the nature of the illness; it has also enabled us to fight the disease with the aid of the protective, or better, annihilating, substances produced by nature herself. For certain diseases the curative results thus obtained are positively marvellous; for instance, in the case of diphtheria, with the 'serum' invented by Behring.

"Thus medical science had found entirely new ways by the methods discovered by Koch and perfected by Behring. Should it prove possible to apply the diagnosis and the treatment by serum to the diseases of the inner organs then the whole medical science would undergo a revolution. This is the starting-point of the inspired discovery of Abderhalden.

AUTOMATIC POLICE SERVICE OF THE BLOOD.

"This discovery made by Abderhalden proves that the organism diagnoses its illness automatically. It remains for us to learn to understand its language. And this diagnosis has the enormous advantage of being infinitely more exact, more rapid, and more certain than all that human art can ever attain.

"Each organ contains special ferments within its cells. These ferments are in the most subtle way attuned to the molecular constitution of the particular cell-substance of the respective organ, and show complete indifference towards the cells of other organs. Under normal conditions these cell-ferments are only found at the particular place where they have to accomplish their task, *i.e.*, within the cell itself. As soon, however, as there appears in the blood a substance still showing the 'cell-characteristics,' the corresponding ferment also appears in the blood. Experiments have proved that the protective ferments can often be found in the blood already a few hours after the first disturbances in the function of the organ.

"The *'police service' of the organism works with perfect accuracy.* These ferments are extremely characteristic in their effects, decomposing only the cell-parts of the organ to which they belong. Therefore, by the methods elaborated by Abderhalden, we have the possibility to diagnose organic disorders at their very first stage and this, as is shown by experiments with chemical substances, very often already after hours, in many cases after a few days, while under ordinary circumstances weeks and months, even years can elapse before the effects of the disorder have grown to the proportion of pathological symptoms."

REMARKABLE TESTS.

Professor Abderhalden thus describes the main issues of his discovery:—

"'My first publication on the diagnosis of pregnancy in its very first stages by analyses of the blood has given rise to numerous experiments all over the world. In the course of the last eighteen months there have appeared not less than three hundred publications discussing my methods. These publications, however, I regret to say, did not all come from well-informed quarters. It is consequently a particular satisfaction to me that all the principal gynecological hospitals of the German Universities have verified my sero-diagnosis of pregnancy. The great majority of these experiences have been entirely successful; in a number of cases without one single false diagnosis. The errors that have occurred must have been caused by some neglect in the conducting of the experiment. I can advance such a statement with confidence, the fact under discussion being outside any competence I may have; my theory is based on a fundamental law of the process of life, and nature never makes mistakes.

"'Till now there have been examined altogether some 5,000 cases of pregnancy according to my method and this in Germany, in Austria, in Italy, in Switzerland, in France, and in Russia, as well as, more recently, in the Scandinavian countries and in the United States of America. The experiments have shown that my method is equally reliable in cases of differential diagnosis, *i.e.*, in those cases where the usual examination does not alow one to state at once with certainty whether one is in the presence of a case of pregnancy or some internal tumour.

DIAGNOSIS BY BLOOD ANALYSIS IN CANCER.

"'Since my last publication experiments made in the different scientific institutions and hospitals have led to a most interesting and specially valuable result: it has been found that *the diagnosis by blood analysis is equally of great importance in cases of cancer and sarcom (flesh tumours,) of brain diseases, troubles of the internal organs, and of infectious diseases.*

"'From the results of my own experiences, as well as from the reports that have reached me from Munich, Breslau, Florence, Konigsberg, etc., it follows that the diagnosis by blood analysis permits of ascertaining the presence of cancer in its very first stages. It is, of course, needless to enlarge upon the vital importance of this with regard to the treatment of cancer. In a great many cases cancer, the regular development of which is unfortunately mostly painless, in only prognosticated with absolute certitude when technically it is already too late to have recourse to an operation. I say "unfortunately painless" because pain is an invaluable warning of nature, and as such a precious ally of the physican:

"'Moreover, the operating surgeon will find an analysis of the blood of the patient after the operation of very great value: about a fortnight after healing has set in the cancer-ferments disapper. If four to eight weeks after the operation has been performed, or the treatment with radium or mesothorium has been terminated, the blood still shows postive reaction, this is a sign that some of the cancer-ferments are still in the organism and consequently that the operation or the radium treatment has not been fully successful. This points to the necessity of repeating the operation as soon as practicable.

TRACING BRAIN DISEASES.

"'A number of distinguished brain specialists, abong them, for instance, Professor Binswanger, of Jena, have ascertained recently that in the various cases of brain diseases, just an in cases of pregnancy, of cancer and sarcom, the presence of protective ferments may be traced in the blood. Researches in this direction are, of course, exceedingly difficult; the work is progressing, but as yet it is impossible to foresee the ultimate results with absolute certainty.

"'However, the results obtained till now may justifiably be taken to strengthen the hopes for ultimate success. Scientifically these results are particularly interesting, furnishing as they do the proof that my theory is biologically unassailable even with regard to the extremely delicate regions of brain diseases. There have, for instance, been found protective ferments in the blood of epileptic persons while suffering from an epileptic fit. Careful investigations are on foot with regard to paralysis, dementia praecox, maniacal depressive lunacy, etc. By the examination of the blood-reactions with regard to different organs the specialists in psychiatry hope to find means to define more exactly the boundaries between the respective groups of disease of the mind.

THE THYRIOD GLAND.

"'It is very likely that the progress in the study of brain diseases by means of blood analyses will show more and more clearly that the cause of the disturbances does not always reside within the region of the brain itself. The *"to be or not to be"* of our cerebral faculties is decided father by one of those organs that, like the *thyriod gland,* were considered only a short time ago to be of little importance, if not entirely superfluous. *If once the particular organ is definitely ascertained which causes mental derangement by failing to fulfil its functions then means will surely be found to avoid lasting injuries.*

"'Experiments to ascertain disturbances of the internal organs by means of blood analyses are still being carried on; I do not doubt that diseases of the heart, the liver, the kidneys, and all the other internal organs will be found to reveal themselves by the presence of special protective ferments in the blood, just as this is the case with cancer and sarcom. This offers very hopeful prospects for the diagnosis and the therapeutics in the large and important field of internal disease and also of infectious diseases.

CURES BY NATURE.

"'But the most important point, is, in my opinion,' concludes Professor Abderhalden, 'that I expect the blood diagnosis—the sero-diagnosis of the blood—to furnish us at the same time with very valuable remedies, when once it has been perfected further. It wil give us the possibility to create new kinds of serum, the production of which could not even be contemplated till now. Then we shall be able to fight diseases in two ways on the basis of blood diagnosis:—

"'1. By being able to recognise the nature of the illness much more quickly than is possible to-day, and thus to increase very considerably the probability of curative results;

"'2. By learning how to produce the protective ferments hitherto only created by nature, and to apply them to cure the maladies of the inner organs, just as we already make use of sero-therapeutics for certain infectious diseases. By doing so we shall be able to enormously augment the number of serums and follow the device:

Diseases must be cured by those remedies which nature provides herself.

"'The whole of the great and newly-discovered region for research is still almost unexplored. It wil take years before we shall have obtained anything like a clear conception of what may be the ultimate potency of this method presenting such a great scientific interest."

PETROLEUM IN INDIA.

India.—The largest sources of oil are found in Burma, the oil being of two kinds—one of high specific gravity and viscosity, but containing very considerable quantities of solid hydrocarbons. In 1912 the yield of oil from the Burma fields was 245,335,209 gallons. Considerable quantities of oil are also obtained from Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Punjab supplying quantities so small as to be almost negligible.

Canada.—Canadian oil, owing to the presence of considerable quantities of sulphur, was for some time a drug in the market, though for a number of years past there has been no difficulty in selling it. Unfortunately, the production has been declining since 1907. Owing to systematic investigation by the Government Department of Mines attention has been directed to the important economic aspects of the shale beds of New Brunswick, and in December last 140 men were employed. If the results are satisfactory, it is proposed to put up a distillation and ammonium sulphate plant.

Tasmania.—Tasmanian shale has been discovered in the basins of some rivers, the Government geologist estimating the probable capacity of the beds at 12 million tons. The average crude oil obtained from the shale was 40 gallons per ton.

Trinidad.—Mining for pitch in the celebrated Lake has been in operation for some twenty years, during which time more than 1,500,000 tons of asphalt have been removed. A good deal of boring for oil has been done, and the prospects are most hopeful. At the end of 1912, ninely wells had been drilled, and in the twelve months 1911-12, 250,000 barrels were exported.

Africa.—Up to the present oil has not been found in large quantities. In the Gold Coast Colony there are large amounts of solid bitumen and deep holes filled with petroleum. In South Africa, Cape Colony alone offers favourable geological structure, and then only in narrow strips south of the Karroo. Beds of shale rich in oil are reported from Natal. In Egypt, indications point to oil being ultimately produced in large quantities.—"Indian Trade Journal."

SUFFRAGETTES IN SERPENTINE.

SWIMMING TO THE HYDE PARK "FLEET."

Suffragette swimmers provided amusement for thousands of watchers on the banks of the Serpentine on the 26th April, says the "Daily Mail." The members of the Women's Social and Political Union had announced their intention to hire a number of boats and hold a water festival in advertisement of their cause, but this was vetoed by the authorities and all the boats were moored in mid-stream.

Thus when the would-be aquatic demonstrators arrived no boats were available. For a time they were content to throw miniature sunshades and balloons bearing Suffragette inscriptions on the water, but about 3.30 p.m., two daintily dressed women appeared opposite the Royal Humane Society's receiving house, threw off a wrap each, and plunged boldly into the water.

Expert swimmers, they struck out vigorously for the two flotillas of craft in midstream pursued by two boats in which the oarsmen pulled frantically.

One of the women was first at the boats and entering one of them she held up a Suffragette flag, while her supporters cheered lustily from the shore. The second swimmer was overtaken by the boatmen before she could scramble into a craft, but she succeeded in cutting the ropes which held the boats together.

The crowd by this time was enormous and the excitement grew when a third woman, who had arrived in a motor-car, attired in an attractive bathing costume, suddenly skipped out of the car and plunged into the water. She was brought out by more boatmen, and then two other women from the opposite bank entered the water and swam towards the boats but failed to reach them. Finally a fully-clothed man plunged into the water and got halfway across before he was ignominiously hauled out and taken to the police station in the park. The five women, after their change of clothes, were also taken to the station, but no charge was preferred against them.

CASTE IN INDIA BREAKING UP?

Sir George Macalpine, urging the claims of India at the Baptist Missionary Society's meeting said that if there was one fact clear to-day it was that caste in India was breaking up. One learned Indian had told him that he gave caste ten years' more life, after which it would no longer exist. And caste gone, there would be a great influx from India into the Christian Church.

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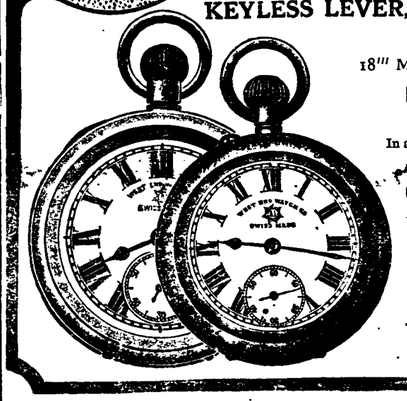

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THE NEW PEPYS.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS DIARY FOR 1914.

April 20:— To His Majesty's Theatre, and seeing a new piece by B. Shaw, intituled "Pygmalion"; a strange, diverting conceit, and much good wit and merrie entertainment. Most of all Mistress Pat Campbell, as a Cockney wench, did please me more than I had looked for in such a part, being new to her, but hath served to discover her versatility. She lately married to my friend, C. West, whom I do envy not a little, yet on further thought am not persuaded that too high a talent in a wife is a thing wholly desirable, being apt to snuff out, as it were, a man's own light.

I hear this night from Somes, of the Inner Temple, that Cozen Shearman is chosen for certain one of the new judges, and only now to await its making publick.

April 21:—The spring being now fairly set, and the day mighty hot, I did put on my new undervest and pants. They are very cool and easy, but, having the new nap still on them, I do find them something tickly.

Abroad betimes and into Wilton Street. I catcht a good sight of the King and Queen driving to Victoria, but could not get into the station. This visit to Paris is now all the talk, and the French, I hear, in a great ecstasy of it. I hope it shall not make worse blood than is already between us and the Germans; for with civil war hanging over us, and the country distracted by a wicked Government and a mad Parliament, we cannot afford, God knows, to take on any new quarrels.

Mr. Fipps, who is lately come out of Berlin, tells me that never was our reputation so sunk in Germany as it is now, and all that nation confident that if Radicalls do but stay in another 2 or 3 years to mismanage our fleets and armies, the Kaiser's generalls shall have us in their pocket, which is, I fear, too sadly true.

April 22:—Pleased I am to see by this day's papers that Cozen Shearman's being made a judge is now publickly confirmed. He is yet another athletick recruit to the Bench, and do come of athletick stock, his father, the elder Montague (now long with God), having been famed for watermanship among the first members of the London Rawing Club, and was known as "Old Scratch," through his winning so many sculling races from the scratch mark. Whom I remember when I was yet but a lad, and gazing with awe at his brave array of silver pots, first at his Putney house (next to the Star and Garter inn) and afterwards at Hardwick Cottage, Wimbledon. But was burgled one night not long before his death, and all of them lifted.

All the talk is of Asquith's passages with B. Law in the Commons yesterday, and of his still obstinately refusing an inquiry into the plots of the Cabinet against the Loyal Ulstermen. I find that none place any credence in aught that hath been declared either by the Premier or his colleagues, which is very sad that the credit of the King's Ministers should have sunk so low.

This night with my wife to the Playhouse, and saw the "Marriage of Kitty." Excellent good fooling, and did make me merrie enough, yet no so merrie as upon the first producing of this play. I find that I do not now laugh so easily as I did 12 years ago, being now, I think, wiser, which in a married man is the same as to be sadder.

April 23 (St. George's Day):—Up very betimes, and out to buy me a button-hole of red rosebuds in honour of the day, and for my wife a posy of the same. Musing hereon why of all in the calendar this Cappadocian, being by all accounts an open and notorious evil liver, was chosen our patron saint, and I can find no reason. Only being thus established we must pay to him due homage as to any other settled institution; in respect of which I do liken him to a man's wife, whom, having once married, he is bound to love and honour, allbeit 'tis often a lifelong mystery to himself ever afterwards what made him chuse her.

Comes to me Mr. Eves, who is but now returned from visiting his brother, the Colonel, at Aldershot. He tells me that the feeling of the officers is very patriotick for the Union, and some of them to have given my Lord Lansdowne private assurances that not 1 in 20 may be reckoned on to fight against Ulster. This shews a most noble publick spirit, which all lovers of their country cannot but commend. Also Mr. Eves tells me that Asquith hath made my Lord offer of an instant General Election, conditional upon their Lordships first passing the Plural Voters' Bill. But my Lord too wide-awake to be lured into that Radicall trap of fighting an election with the dice cogged against him.

To the Criterion and saw "A pair of Silk Stockings," a pretty, witty trifle, and did divert me mightily. This is the 3rd time of my going to the play this week; I must, I perceive, be on my guard against a too extravagant indulgence herein, and do, moreover, come naughtily expensive; howbeit, after my late disciplining of myself during Lent, I am, I think, justified to allow myself an especial measure of relaxation.

April 24:—At the Club this forenoon I fell in with Major Stagg, the gunner, whose battery is on the roster to go to Dundalk come the Fall, and if he cannot transfer, shall have to send in his papers. But still hath hopes of finding a Home Rule major to exchange with him. He tells me 'tis rumoured in the Service that Asquith hath given a confidential instruction to the Board of Army Examiners to pass all Papist and Radical candidates for commissions, irrespective of their papers. This design to make the Army an engine of party politicks is a very vile thing.

With my wife to Cozen Roger's, and there drank tea with his lady. Here I saw the twins for the first time, they being brought in by the nurses for our inspection. Samuella hath dark hair like mine, and her nose hath, I think, promise of the Pepy's nose; but I had only a short scrutiny of her being taken sick in the middle and had to be hurried out.

April 25 (St. Mark's Day):—My wife to the early service this morning and home in a vile humour, as is ever her wont after taking religious exercise before breakfast.

This day at a shop in Charing Cross Road I found an original copy of an old French book, intituled "Le Jou-Jou des Demoiselles," very scarce and curious, and the price 2 pounds; so I bought it as a rarity. But Lord! What Gallic naughtiness I did discover upon closer inspection! And I minded to burn it, but for this being to throw 2 pounds into the fire. So, lest my wife or one of the mayds should see it and dip into it, did set me to cover it in brown-paper and on the back to write for title, "Thoughts on the Pentateuch." This shall, I think, be a very good solid title for choaking off the curious; and did, for better verisimilitude, place it on the shelves betwixt my Cruden's Concordance and Matthew Henry's Commentary.—"Truth."

"YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT."

Now that the War Office at Washington is at high pressure, with lights up all night, we might take a lesson from the recent official prohibition of all superfluous complimentary phrases, says the "Westminster Gazette," "Sir" and "Yours respectfully" are unnecessary. The officer or civilian need waste no time in fripperies. His name is at the top of the official bit of paper, and he has but to sign at the foot. We should save time and trouble if we adopted the simple American method that was forecasted by Sir Rowland Hill when he remarked to his Post Office Superiors that he always addressed them as "Your obedient servant." Whereas, he added, I am nothing of the sort.

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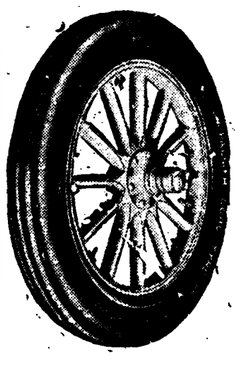

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Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseilles or Naples about.	Bombay about.
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*City of Poona	7467	2nd July.	10th July..	24th July.
*City of Calcutta ..	7630	.. Aug..	9th Aug..	23rd Aug.
*City of York ..	7311	14th Aug..	22nd Aug..	5th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	2nd Aug..	....	14th Sept.
†City of Marseilles ..	8800	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.‡
*City of Glasgow ..	6529	28th Sept..	6th Oct.	21st Oct.
†City of Paris.	9232	10th Oct...	17th Oct..	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct...	30th Oct ..	14th Nov.
*City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct...	....	21st Nov.‡
†City of Calcutta ..	7630	7th Nov.	14th Nov..	28th Nov.
†Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov..	25th Nov..	11th Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th Dec..	....	23th Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles.
‡Calling Karachi direct.
¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles.....	573	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	801
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Plantars, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TLEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agents.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
89 Agents.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hanzow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Mukden	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tokyo
Los Angeles		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

I. GARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 297
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
KASARA, 1195, Thur. 28th May, a.m. Direct
DWARKA, 1695, Fri. 29th May *6 a.m. Direct

*or later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "KASARA," 1195 tons, on Thursday, the 28th May calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARJORA" 3,164 tons, on Thursday, the 28th May calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.,

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
†PENTAKOTA ..... 3418 ...Thursday 28th May
*PALAMCOTTA .....3413 ,, 11th June.
†PURNEA .....3306 ,, 25th ,,
*PUNDUA ..... 3305 ,, 9th July

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nichol Road, near Bellard Pier.
Bombay.

25th May, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA ..	6368	Capt. P McLean	23rd May 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt. J. L. Henderson	24th June 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S. Osborne R. N. R	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	24th Aug 1914
Massilia	5091	J Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt J. L. Henderson	23rd. Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return Rs
Bombay to Suez	415	627
Bombay to Port Said	440	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	659	998
Bombay to London overland from Marselles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	941	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	443	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

FUND EXCEED £19,618,135
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,55

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or, T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents
Hummum St., Fort.
BOMBAY

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS. AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

ROYAL "STANDARD" TYPEWRITERS

For over 6 weeks we had sold out and we had not a typewriter left which we could show.

To-day we are in the position to be able to demonstrate

THE TYPEWRITER OF TRIPLE SERVICE
THE TYPEWRITER OF PERFECT PRE-SWORK

THE MASTER MACHINE
THE NEW MODEL ROYAL No. 10

There are real reasons why the "ROYAL" dominates in QUALITY typing. First, there is the new ROYAL way of sending direct force from the operator's fingers on the typewriter keys straight to the printing-point with every powerful hammer-stroke of its accelerating typebars of carbon steel—with every unerring beat of its wonderful roller-trip escapement. Then there is a rigid carriage that meets the millions of blows of the type; a solid, one-piece type guide that controls but does not force alignment. The whole rapid-fire action is almost frictionless! And lastly, the deeply engraved and beautifully shaded type themselves—the "business end of the typewriter."

If you are interested in better service

WRITE NOW—WRITE NOW to

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

SOLE AGENTS:
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India,

D. Merwan & Co.,

24 Medow Street, Fort

Branch 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O. brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs.3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 204

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re 1 per insertion; every additional line(six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MAROKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

ENGLISH and AMERICAN DENTISTRY (at popular prices). Artificial Teeth fitted (latest methods). Permanent fittings and gold crowns. Absolutely Painless Extractions. From 1 to 20 Teeth may be extracted at a sitting without the slightest feeling or pain.

DR. CARR, D.D.S.,
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
(Opposite Clock Tower.)

WANTED.

WANTED GRADUATES for the Proprietary High School, Ahmedabad. Apply stating terms to the Proprietors. 2674

A MOTOR MECHANIC & DRIVER qualified in England (B. S. M. London). Seeks sitation in State or Private Service. Write to Box No. 611, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2701

GWALIOR LIGHT RAILWAYS.—WANTED. Applications for a post of TRAFFIC BOOK COMPILER and BALANCE SHEET CHECKER, pay up to Rs. 45 p.m. Applicants should state their age, qualifications, present rate of pay and details of previous service.

B. LAWRENCE,
Manager,
2082 Gwalior Light Railway, Gwalior.

WANTED—For the Nowgong Cantonment High School the following teachers from the 9th July 1914:—

1. A Graduate B. Sc., as Second Master on Rs. 55 rising by annual increments of Rs. 2 to Rs. 65.
2. An F.A., as 4th Master on Rs. 30-2-40 as above.
3. Two Matric. as 6th and 7th Masters on Rs. 20—1—25 each, as above.

A good knowledge of Urdu essential in all the above.

Also 3 teachers for new Primary School on Rs. 20, 15 and 12, respectively. Apply enclosing certified copies of testimonials to the CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE, Nowgong C.I. (Bundelkhand). 2080

WANTED a good NOTOR and DRAFTER for the Finance Department of the Central Provinces Civil Secretariat. Only Graduates who have passed the Subordinate Accounts Service Examination prescribed in Article 1665 D of the Civil Account Code Volume II for the ordinary branch, and who have a practical knowledge of budget work need apply. Applicants should state their present post and salary as well as the pay they expect for the appointment.

Apply with testimonials to
RAI BAHADUR N. G. SARKAR,
Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,
2093 Nagpur.

WANTED an ELECTRICIAN with thorough experience of erection and running of Power Plants including laying of Cables. Plant is of 250 K.W.A.C.

One holding 1st class steam certificate preferred but this qualification is not absolutely necessary. Apply with terms and testimonials to the Agents, Jubilee Mills, Ahmedabad."

J. DALAL,
For Agents.
Ahmedabad, 22nd May, 1914. 2704

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E5.
17, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED at once KANSAMAH. Apply SERGEANTS' Mess 1, Sherwood Foresters, Colaba. 2703

A QUALIFIED and experienced Engine Driver for the Khurja Municipality, U.P., to work on Merryweather's little "Valiant engine, pay Rs. 20 rising to Rs. 25.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY. 2091

HOSPITAL and Maternal Nurse wants to accompany family or delicate person to Europe, departing some date between middle July and beginning of September.—Apply to HEDBERG, Naudurbar, Khandesh. 2092

WANTED a GRADUATE TEACHER for a local H. S. One with Teacher's Certificate—or Diploma preferred. Apply stating qualifications and terms to Box No. 605, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2668

WANTED a LADY DOCTOR, Graduate perferred, for service in the Chhota Udepur State, Rewa Kantha Agency. Apply stating terms and qualifications to
DEWAN,
2084 Chhota Udepur State.

WANTED at once, a European Trained, SURGICAL SISTER for the Civil Hospital, Surat, Bombay Presidency. Apply with copies of Testimonials to
THE MATRON,
2085 Civil Hospital, Surat

WANTED by an Experienced Carder and Spinner at present employed at Home as Carder and Spinner (Teacher of Cotton Classes) Teetotaler; will pay his own passage, can be in India at 15 days' notice. (Apply Stating Terms.) to 3333 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2690

GENTLEMAN, young Indian, trained as Bleacher, Dyer and Calico Printer wishes to correspond with those interested in Mill Industry with a view to their paying for his trip to and stay in England for perfecting in the above and allied arts. Apply to Box No. 607. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 2681

WANTED.—There are good openings always for really hard working young men desirous of entering upon business career, to work as Salesmen and Collectors on salary and Commission. Conscientious workers will be able to earn and to realise a safe position and a good income. Apply SINGER AND CO. 2680

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWO SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for reserve duty in Mewar State for one year, salary Rs. 60 per mensem, and house rent Rs. 5 whenever not provided with free quarters.

For further particulars apply to
THE RESIDENCY SURGEON, MEWAR,
2094 Udaipur, Rajputana.

TIGER AND PANTHER SKINS.—A fresh stock just to hand; prices from Rs. 25/- to Rs. 300/-.

Also a very tame Panther Cub six Months' old, used to chain.

MURRAY BROS.,
Taxidermists,
2628 Sion, Bombay.

BURMA RAILWAY—Locomotive and Carriage Department.—LOCOMOTIVE INSPECTOR wanted.—Must be an experienced locomotive engineman of good education, tactful and strictly sober. Duties are chiefly travelling with and instructing drivers in handling a locomotive economically. Pay Rs 300-10-350, with free quarters and travelling allowance. Apply, stating age and enclosing copies of testimonials, to LOCO. and CARR. SUPERINTENDENT, Burma Railways, Insein, Burma. 2076

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and influential canvassers and representatives for raising capital on the Hindusthan Tea and Fishery, Limited—a rising tea concern—on a salary of Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 upwards per mensem. The Company has already started the work of opening a new Tea Garden on a vast area of about 4,000 acres of land and contemplates purchasing a running concern also. For particulars, please apply to THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE MANAGING AGENTS, Karimganj, Dt. Sylhet, A. B. Railway. 2672

WANTED immediately for the Ishwari Memorial Hospital, Benares, a Staff-Nurse, must be fully qualified in sick nursing and midwifery. Pay Rs. 75 with Rs. 20, messing, allowance, free quarters, Dhobi and Punkah Coolies. Applications to be sent to—

Miss H. MACLAREN, M.B. (Edin.),
Medical Officer-in-charge.
Ishwawri Memorial Hospital:
Benares City, 15th May 1914. 2077

WANTED for Bhopal Municipality, one suboverseer on Rs. 30 p.m., and Rs. 15 pony allowance. One draughtsman on Rs. 40 p.m. Both these posts are permanent on probation, also one temporary suboverseer for drainage scheme, should on a fixed salary of Rs. 45 p.m.—Applications should reach on or before the 31st May 1914 to—

THE MUNICIPAL ENGINEER,
Bhopal State, Bhopal.
2093.

WANTED a good MECHANIC to drive and work the Municipal Motor Fire Engine. Pay Rs. 60 per month with free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials age, etc., to Undersigned on or before 1st June, 1914.

J. CICIL L. VERLEY, A.M.Inst. C.E.,
Acting Chief Engineer,
Karachi Municipality.
Municipal Office, Karachi, 16th May, 1914. 2090 2592

WANTED.

WANTED an ELECTRICIAN for the South Indian Railway at Trichinopoly Junction to take personal charge of some 18 K.W. D.C. units, with Steam and petrol plant also Electric Lighting and Fan Installations. Salary Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100. Apply ELECTRICAL AND SIGNAL ENGINEER, S. I. Ry., Trichinopoly, before May 31st. 2089

CLERK AND LABORATORY ASSISTANT WANTED.—One clerkship on Rs 20 per month and one Laboratory Assistantship on Rs. 20 per month vacant in the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum. Applicants must have passed the School Final Examination or other qualifications as per Government Notification, Educational Department, No. 1914, dated 12th November, 1907, published in "Government Gazette," Part 1 of 1907 at page 1894.

A knowledge of Urdu or Sindi necessary for the clerkship. Applications stating age and experience to be sent in before 6th June, 1914, to:—

THE DIRECTOR,
Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.
Belgaum, 20th May, 1914. 2087

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE LIGHT CAR two-seated £100 no offers. GENERAL ENGINEERING Co., 65, Apollo Street. 2689

FOR SALE—BOMBAY MANGOES.

ALPHONSOES, Rs. 3-0; Rs. 4-0 & Rs. 6-0 per dozen.

PAIRIES, Rs. 1-8; Rs. 2-0 & Rs. 3-0 per dozen.

DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market. Bombay. 2302b

CLEARANCE SALE in Motor Bicycle Tyres at the following reduced net prices:—

Size	Heavy Plain	Steel Studded	Rubber Studded.
26 by 2	12 12 0	21 12 0	20 8 0
26 by 2½	14 4 0	23 0 0	21 8 0
28 by 2½	16 0 0	23 12 0	22 0 0

Apply P. O. Box No. 125, Bombay. 2688

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Modows Street,
2512 Bombay.

TO BE LET.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for doctors, The place of a well established dispensary in "TOTTIE TERRACE," Lamington Road, TO LET from 1st June, Apply to Indian Foreign Agency. 2671

WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

TO BE LET, small FURNISHED SUITE, facing West, entirely separate, suitable for two Bachelors or Married Couple, Board optional. Tiled floors and up-to-date sanitary arrangements. E. L. and F., private entrance, near Wodehouse Road. Apply to Box. No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

THERMANTIDOTE—Johnson's improved patent selfwatering. No house should be without one. Orders now being registered. Photos & Price list on application. Thermantidote requisites of every description always in stock. G. Johnson & Co., Contractor & Coach Builders, 5 Clive Road, Allahabad. 2411.

TO LET—FOUR FLATS, Slater Road, Grant Road Station, lately vacated by Victoria Memorial School. Suitable for large Establishments, Hospitals, Boarding House, Charitable Institutions, Printing Press, Factory, Rent Rs. 125, Rs. 90, Rs. 75, Rs. 60, each. Brokers need not apply. Write to Box No. 443, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2449

TO LET.—From the 1st of June, two Shops at the Junction of Lamington Road, and Girgaon Road, in the Pranjivandas Building, each measuring about 700 sq. ft. with a frontage 40 to 50ft.

Suitable as show rooms to motor car and carriage dealers.

For rents and further particulars, apply to

K. G. TAMBE, L.C.E.,
2677 301 Hornby Road, Fort.

BUNGALOWS, TTAGES, and HOUSES TO BE LET IN POONA.

No. 15 Elphinstone Road.
No. 3 Parbatti Villas.
No. 12 S. P. Lines Cottage.
No. 152 Valentine Lodge.
No. 6 Prince of Wales Road.
No. 1994 Convent Street.
No. Stanton Road.
Doubled storied Bungalows on Arsenal Road.
No. 130 Bund Cottage.
No. 1 Parbatti Villas.
No. 15 S. P. Lines.
Bounty Hall, Civil Lines.
BUNGALOWS and PLOTS FOR SALE in healthy localities. Apply:—

J. D. COOPER,
House Agent,
Poona.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL URISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 190 OF 1899.

MOHSIN BIN SALLEY BARAKJUNG ..... Plaintiff.
versus
NASIR BIN MANASSAR and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 16th day of February, 1911, and the Judge's Order, dated 19th day of July, 1913, the share of the defendants in the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Monday, the 8th day of June, 1914, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

ALL the right, title and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants in the following properties:—

WARD	WARD No.	STREET No.	NAME OF THE OWNER.	STREET.	
A	359	375	Jamadar Sale bin Oomer	..Colaba Road	.. House
A	735	49,51,53	do. do.	..Bora Street	..Fire Wood shop
A	1293(1-2)	12,14-16	Jamadar Awad bin Oomer ..	..Bank Street	..House with shops.
A	1389(1-2)	35,37,39-41	do. do.	..Hornby Road	.. do.
A	1429	and 19	do. do.	..Pitha Street	.. do.
B	3448	4	Mirza Alli Mahomed	..Mirza Alli Street	.. do. & Stables.
B	2367	468-470	Improvement Trust	..Nagdevi Street	..House
B	2388	472-474	do. do.	do.	do.
B	1842	231-45	Jamadar Sale bin Oomer Ghare and Others	..Janjikar Street	..House with shops
B	449	72,74,232,40	H.H. Awad bin Sultan Navazjung	..Chakla Street	.. do.
B	2835	49,51,53	Oomer bin Ahmed	..Nishanpada ..	.. do.
C	6142	24,26,28-30	Almas Oomer bin Ahmed Garte	..Kazi Street..	.. do.
C	5949	67-69-71-73	Awad bin Oomer Argate Jamadar	..Rika Street	.. do.
C	2095-96	138-151	Prince Oomer bin Awad Sumshir Nawazjung and Prince Sale bin Galif Sayed Navazjung	..Girgaum Road	.. do.
C	2097	1	Awad bin Oomer bin Awad Argate Jamadar	do.	..Firewood shop.
C	2099-2100	3-4	Bezanji Fakirji	do.	..Vacant land.
C.	2101 & 2 & 2098	5-6 & 2	Awad bin Oomer bin Awad Argate Jamadar	do.	..House & Vacant land
C	2103	7	do. do. do. ..	do.	..House.
C	2104	8	Bezanji Fakirji	do.	..Vacant land
C	2105	9	do. do.	do.	.. do. with shed
C	3215(1)	1 and 5	do. do.	..Chandawadi	..Stable with shops
C.	3215(2)	1a and 5a	do. do.	do. ..	..Vacant land
E	5062(1)	1-3	Sale bin Galib Saif Navazjung .	.. D'Lima	..House
E	6766	1-3	Rangildas Mukandas	..Police Hospital Lane	Stable and vacant land
F	2370(2)	1064a	H.H. Navazjung Bahadur ..	..Sewri ..	..Stables.
F	2370(1)	1054	Haji Siddek Haji Ebrahim ..	.. do. ..	..House and vacant land with trees &c.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at Prince Building, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1914.

J. E. MODI,
2607 Commissioner.

NOTICE.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bengal a competitive examination for the admission of one locally selected candidate into the Bengal Pilot Service will be held at the Port Office, 151, Strand Road, Calcutta, on the 5th October, 1914. Candidates wishing to appear should submit their applications to the Port Officer, Calcutta.

2. The candidate is eligible for this examination who has not passed the middle scholarship examination under the code of Regulations for European schools or the Calcutta University Entrance examination or its equivalent.

Candidates will be examined in Navigation and Seamanship up to the standard of a 2nd Mate in the Merchant Service.

3. He must have served at sea for four years of which not less than three years must have been in Merchant Vessels of not less than three hundred tons register, employed in the foreign trade, as a seaman or apprentice and he must produce satisfactory certificates from the Masters he has sailed under.

4. He must be not less than 18 or more than 22 years of age and descended from European or Eurasian parents domiciled in India.

5. He must produce a Board of Trade or Colonial Certificate of competency as 2nd Mate or any higher grade.

6. He must produce a medical certificate as to his eye-sight and general physical fitness to work as a Pilot in a tropical climate from a Covenanted Medical Officer at his own expense and also satisfactory evidence as to his moral character.

C. J. C. KENDALL,
Comdr. R. I. M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.
The 8th May, 1914. 2634

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 352 OF 1913.

MANCHERJI PALLONJI CONTRACTOR .....Plaintiff.
Versus.
DHANJIBHOY BOMANJI CAMA...Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 29th day of January, 1914, and the Judge's Order dated the 24th day of February, 1914, in the said Suit the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction in five separate lots by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on the premises on Tuesday, the 26th day of May, 1914, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendant abovenamed in the following Properties:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that the moiety of a piece of land being a portion of Survey No. 59 Pot No. 1 in the village of Kerole Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Thana now that of Kurla commonly known as Plots Nos. 1 and 2 of the "Diana Park Estate" and admeasuring about three thousand two hundred and fifty one square yards and one half of another square yard or thereabout beginning from the West side of the said Plot.

LOT NO. II.

All that the moiety of a piece of land being a portion of Survey No. 73 Pot No. 1 in the village of Kerole Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Thana now that of Kurla commonly known by Plot No. 22 of the "Diana Park Estate" and admeasuring about one thousand six hundred and thirty-seven square yards or thereabouts beginning from the North side of the said Plot by the side of the road "U" of the said estate.

LOT NO. III.

All that the piece of land being a portion of Survey No. 59 Pot No. 1 in the village of Kerole Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Thana now that of Kurla commonly known by Plot No. 13 of the "Diana Park Estate" and admeasuring about one thousand six hundred and twenty-one square yards or thereabouts.

LOT NO. IV.

All that the moiety of a piece of land being a portion of Survey No. 73 Pot No. 1 in the village of Kerole Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Thana now that of Kurla commonly known by Plot No. 23 of "Diana Park Estate" and admeasuring about five hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts.

LOT NO. V.

All that the moiety of a piece of land being a portion of Survey No. 73 Pot No. 1 in the village of Kerole Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub District of Thana now that of Kurla comomnly kuown by Plot No. 25 of the "Diana Park Estate" and admeasuring about nine hundred and twenty-two square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKAR, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 13 Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1914.

(Sd.) J. E. MODI,
2371 Commissioner.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH General Meeting of Shareholders and 2nd Annual Meeting of policyholders of the Hindustan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society Limited, Gujranwala will take place on Sunday the 7th June, 1914. to adopt the balance sheet for 1913-14. to elect Directors. to elect Directors from the policyholders as as per clause 24 of the Prospectus. to Appoint Auditors for 1914-15 and to declare Dividend, etc.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Socite will remain closed for this period. 2685

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
21.25 Arr:	Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep,	7.50
20.37 ,,	Mutra	,,	8.25
23.20 ,,	Delhi	,,	6. 0
5.48 ,,	Bhatinda	,,	23.43
7.21 ,,	Ferozepore Cantt:	,,	22. 9
8.56 ,,	Lahore Cant: West	,,	20.32
11.17 ,,	Wazirabad	,,	17.50
13.30 ,,	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	,,	15.51
12.49 ,,	Jhelum	,,	16.13
15.50 ,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13.32
19.10 ,,	Nowshera	,,	9.47
0.13 ,,	Peshawar Cantt:	,,	8.48

A 1st and 2nd class carriage runs through on this train between Bombay and Saharanpur to the following timings:—

Down. thern press. 1, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
23.50 ,,	Delhi	,,	4.35
1 .23 Arr:	Meerut Cantt:	Dep:	2.11
8 .27 ,,	Saharanpur	,,	23. 5

Note.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manag'r

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP AND LEAD SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP IN INGOTS, BRASS BORINGS, ETC.

THE ACTING AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 27th May, 1914, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorised Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application, as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Courtact, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—THE AGENT does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 30th April, 1914. 262

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have cancelled the General Power of Attorney given by me to MR. TULSIDAS SHIVLAL, on the 7th September, 1913, from this date.

(Sd.) KHIMJI ASSUR VEERJEE.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1914. 2702

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between Messrs. JEHANGIR BEZONJI KANGA, NOWROJI BEZONJI KANGA, JAL BEZONJI KANGA, and KAIKOBAD BEZONJI KANGA, carrying on business as Manufacturers of Aerated Waters and Importers, and Indenters of Machinery Accessories, Essences, etc., appertaining to the business of Aerated Waters at Forbes Street in the Fort and Khetwadi Back Road without the Fort of Bombay and at 20, Government Garden Road, Karachi, under the style or firm of Kanga and Co., has been dissolved as from the 1st day of April, 1914, by mutual consent so far as regards the said Jehangir Bezonji Kanga who has retired from the said firm from the said date. All debts due to or owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the said Nowroji Bezonji Kanga, Jal Bezonji Kanga and Kaikobad Bezonji Kanga, who will continue the said business under the present style or firm of Kanga and Co.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1914.

SHAMRAO, MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Attorneys for Messrs. Nowroji Bezonji Kanga, Jal Bezonji Kanga and Kaikobad Bezonji Kanga.

AUCTION SALE.

JIVAJI SORABJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, FORT, BOMBAY.

MARSHALLS ENGINE WITH TWO SIEMENS' DINAMOS AND BOILER, OLD WOODEN CASES, STEEL WIRE, OLD INSTRUMENTS COIR ROPES, LEAD, ZINC, FILES, SCRAP IRON, ANGLE IRON, IRON PLATES, MANILLA ROPES, OLD CANVAS, CORDAGE TARRED OLD CLOTHES &c., &c., too numerous to mention.

Under instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJI SORABJI and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY the 25th May, 1914, and the following days, as may be necessary the above mentioned stores at 2 p.m., (S.T.), at Fort in the compound of Government Dockyard.

The conditions of sale, that 50 per cent. deposit to be immediately paid, and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day after the full completion of the sale, otherwise the lots and deposits will be forfeited, and the lots will be resold.

Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJI SORABJI & Co.,
Auctioneers, Fort.
Bombay, 25th May, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Fort, BOMBAY.

GAUHAR JAN

OF CALCUTTA

The Queen of Indian Singers who was prevented from leaving for Europe owing to the desertion of her musicians at the last moment and has consequently been obliged to postpone her European Tour, will give a Concert on

Wednesday 27th May

At 9-30 S. T.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 5, & Rs. 3.

Unreserved Rs. 2, & 1.

PLAN AND TICKET AT THE THEATRE.

TO YOU

From May 20th to June 3rd

are the very last days that

ALASTOR

may be consulted in his unique studies of character and astrological readings at the

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL ROOM 338.

Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

All readings strictly confidential.

Terms to suit all classes.